The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,645.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For 1 year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	1	0
——— including postage..... „	1	8
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town.. „	0	0
——— including postage .... „	0	8
For three months advance, delivered in Town.. „	16	0
——— including postage .... „	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „	6	0
——— including postage..... „	7	12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „	0	4
Back Numbers ..... „	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under			
First insertion .....Rs.	5	0	
Second Ditto ..... „	2	8	
Third Ditto ..... „	2	8	
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. „	0	2	As per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. per line.
Second Ditto	„ „
Third and succeeding	„ „
In the native language, double the above.	

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

REID.—May 23rd, at Grant Road, the wife of Mr. G. T. Reid, of a son.

DEATHS.

ODENWALD—June 2nd, at Mazagon, Emma Odenwald, wife of Mr. F. Odenwald, aged 36 years.

WOOD.—May 28th, at Mazagon, Louisa Anne, the beloved wife of Mr. W. Wood, Sub-Engineer P. W. D., aged 21 years and 7 months.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

GREEN—CASTELLO.—May 13th, at Calcutta, at St. Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Mr. Green, Commander of the *Hersilock*, to Miss Eleanor Regina Bridgnell Castello.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, via the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

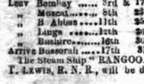
Leav Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat.....	8th	22nd „ Bushire.....	23rd 6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th „ Lingah.....	28th 9th
„ Lingah.....	13th	27th „ B. Abbas	30th 11th
„ Bushire.....	16th	30th Muscat	5th 12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st Arrive Bombay.....	2nd 15th

The Steam Ship "RANGOON," 449 tons, Rev H. F., Commander L. Lewis, R. N. R., will be despatched, as above, on 3rd June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee do ..... 19th and 25th.

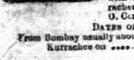
The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, and 180 H. P., commander T. Saunders, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 6 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokahama.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

From Bombay	1 and 15	Leave Galle to	1 and 15
„	5 „ 19	„ Bimlipatam.....	4 „ 18
„	5 „ 20	„ Vizagapatam	4 „ 18
„	7 „ 21	„ Cocanada.....	5 „ 19
„	9 „ 23	„ Masulipatam.....	6 „ 20
„	10 „ 25	„ Negapatam	11 „ 25
„	10 and 24	„ Galle.....	14
„	10 „ 30	Colombo	28
„	17 „ 2	Tuticorin.....	29
„	18 „ 3	Nacakel	16 and 1
„	19 „ 5	Cuvera	2 „ 3
Arrive Bombay	23 „ 5	Arrive Bombay	3 „ 5

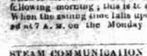
The Steam Ship "BURMAH 1,025 tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Cockell, is appointed as above, on the 13th June, at noon.

N. B.—Monsoon cargo, from the 1st June to 15th July, will not communicate with the ports of Mangalore and Cochin, but passengers for these ports will be landed at Beirakal, six miles north of Cochin, from which they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

Passengers for Bangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dhurmtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ..	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 12
Second Class ..	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 8
Third Class ..	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 4

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder to Dhurmtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurmtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

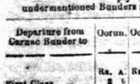
First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay .....Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin..... Dep.	Saturday.
Ratnagherry .. „	Sunday.	Beypore ..... „	Sunday.
Vingorla..... „	Monday.	Calicut ..... „	Sunday.
Goa ..... „	Monday.	Tellicherry .. „	Monday.
Carwar ..... „	Monday.	Mangalore ... „	Monday.
Onorgla ..... „	Tuesday.	Mangalore ... „	Tuesday.
Mangalore ... „	Tuesday.	Cowpla ..... „	Wednesday.
Cannanore ... „	Wednesday.	Carwar ..... „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry .. „	Wednesday.	Goa ..... „	Wednesday.
Calicut ..... „	Wednesday.	Vingorla ..... „	Thursday.
Beypore ..... „	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry .. „	Thursday.
Cochin ..... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay .....Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo. From Cochin she will continue her voyage to Colombo, Madras and to Calcutta will take the Ports en passe to the latter, thereby shortening the voyage by 3 days to Calcutta, returning the same route.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 31st May 1867.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer

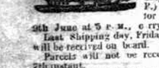
"LORD CLYDE" carrying the Coast Ports, Cocanada, and Madras on TUESDAY next, the 4th instant.

For particulars of freight and passage apply to the undersigned

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Town say, No. 7, Apollo Street, 1st June, 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "DELHI," (1,893 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain Mathews, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 9th June at 5 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 7th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

Parcels will not be received in this Office after 3 P. M. on the 7th instant.

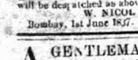
If is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dock yard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, the 8th June, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 3 P. M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 29th May, 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



TO sail, weather permitting, about 15th instant, Messrs George Smith & Son's Ship "CITY OF AMOY," Captain McNair, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged will be despatched as above. For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Amoy*.

Bombay, 1st June 1867.

A GENTLEMAN of great experience having been a long period in the East, is willing to enter into an engagement to Superintend the BUILDING OF DOCKS, BRIDGES or MASONERY works in general.

1st Class Testimonial will be given.

Adress "D. T. H." Care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they came to hand; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Prince Alfred*.

NOTICE CONSIGNEES of Goods per "ASIATIC," Andrew, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Andrew will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Andrew.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 21th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£16 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KRISHNA," 1,000 Tons, Captain Coburn, will be despatched on the 5th June.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class.....£54 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to under take the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
2	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Opera Hat.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Travelling Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Courier Bag.
	Apollo House.	1	Easy Chair.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA,—(In Liquidation).—The Liquidators hereby intimate that on the 3rd proximo they will distribute to the Shareholders a first DIVIDEND of Rs. 36 per Share. To entitle Shareholders to participate in this distribution, they must lodge their Certificates of stock at the Bank's Office on or before 28th instant. Those failing to do so will receive no dividend until next distribution.

Shareholders drawing dividends must appear in person, or by duly constituted Attorneys.

The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 28th instant to 10th proximo.

JAMES HOSSACK, Manager.

Bombay, 21st May 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON, AND CHINA. (INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

CAPITAL PAID UP, £750,000. RESERVE FUND, £145,902. 14s. 8d.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The Directors now submit to the Shareholders the Audited Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss and Reserve Fund Accounts, for the year ending 31st December last.

From these it will be seen that the profit amounts to £102,231. 3s. 2d., to which has to be added £2,713. 14s. 2d., brought forward from the previous year, making a total of £104,934 17s. 4d.

A sum of £75,000 has been paid in two half-yearly dividends of five per cent. each.

The Shareholders will probably have anticipated from the disastrous events of 1866, that the results of the Bank's operations for that year have been unsatisfactory. Looking forward to the possibility of continued danger, the Directors considered it their duty to curtail as much as possible their business at all points, and it will be seen from the accounts that this policy has been strictly carried out, though at the cost of a very material reduction of the usual profits of the Bank.

In the Report of last year it was stated that losses of an exceptional character had been incurred at Bombay in 1865. Full provision was made for them on closing the accounts for the year, in accordance with the report received from the Branch, but the amount proved to be insufficient, and the added to losses incurred in 1866—though these have been comparatively small—has necessitated a heavy sum being withdrawn from the Reserve Fund, which now stands at £145,902. 14s. 8d.

The Directors, however, express the confident opinion that all further danger having now passed away, a prosperous future may be fairly reckoned on, more especially as the previous excessive banking competition is much reduced, and the great laxity consequent thereon no longer exists.

Since the date of the last Report, Mr. Robertson, the Chief Manager, has personally inspected every Branch in India, China, and Japan, and the Directors are gratified in being able to state that the result of his inspection has been perfectly satisfactory.

The Directors retire on this occasion are Mr. George Garden Nicol and Mr. James Murray Robertson, who, being eligible, offer themseves for re-election, and the Court recommends them accordingly.

The Shareholders will have to appoint Auditors for the current year.

GEO. G. NICOL,
Chairman.

65, Old Broad Street, 4th May, 1867.

GENERAL BALANCE,

For the Year ended 31st December, 1866.

LIABILITIES.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
Capital paid up	750,000	0	0
Current and Fixed Deposits.....	2,200,558	0	1
Bills payable, Notes in circulation, and other sums due to the public.....	4,225,808	4	2
Reserve Fund	145,902	14	8
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—			
Balance at 31st December, 1866, as under noted.....	37,500	0	0
	£5,359,858	18	11

ASSETS.

	£	s.	Cr. d.
Coin and Bullion	1,163,622	15	3
Cash with Bankers and Money at Call ..	791,483	1	2
Government Securities	108,321	9	9
Reserve Fund Investment Account (*Government Securities*)	101,541	13	10
Landed and House property at Head Office & Branches	206,487	0	5
Bills Receivable, Loans and other Debts due to the Corporation... ...	4,988,403	18	6
	£7,359,858	18	11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Dividend for half-year ended 30th June, 1866	£37,500	0	0
„ Amount written off for bad and doubtful debts	13,032	2	8
„ Balance carried down	37,500	0	0
	£220,032	2	8
1867, Jan. 1. Dividend for half-year ended 31st December, 1866	£37,500	0	0
By Balance of Undivided Profit from 31st December, 1865.....	£2,713	14	2
„ Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1866, after deduction of charges and Income Tax...	102,221	3	2
„ Amount transferred from Reserve Fund, as below.....	104,097	5	4
	£220,032	2	8
1867, January 1. By Balance brought down	£37,500	0	0

RESERVE FUND.

To amount transferred to Profit and Loss Account, as above	£104,097	5	4
„ Balance carried forward	145,902	14	8
	£250,000	0	0

WILLIAM BEATTIE, *Assistant Chief Manager.*
GEO. E. BARNARD, *Chief Accountant.*

By Balance on 31st December, 1865.....	£250,000	0	0
	£250,000	0	0

1867, January 1. By Balance brought forward £145,902 14 8

GEO. G. NICOL, Chairman.
GEORGE MAY,
J. MURRAY ROBERTSON, } Directors.

London, 4th May 1867.—We have examined the several Statements transmitted from the Managers of the several Branches, and also the Books in London, upon which the above Accounts have been framed, and hereby certify to their correctness, according to such Books and Statements, to 31st December, 1866.

COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS, & Co.,
Public Accountants, 16, Tokenhouse Yard, E. C.

London, 4th May 1867.—We have examined the Bills of Exchange, Local Bills discounted, and other Securities, held by the Bank against Loans, &c. and we are satisfied that they are available, and that sufficient deductions have been made for all bad and doubtful debts, according to the Statements received from the several Branches in India and China.

J. SMITH,
JAS. J. MACKENZIE, } Auditors.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. VII., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 28, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

LOST.—One Share Certificate in the EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, in the name of NARON CANJEE. Whoever may give any information regarding the same is requested to do so to the undersigned. NARON CANJEE, at Messrs. Grey & Co.

Bombay, 30th May 1867.

BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) will be held at the Office of the Company No. 7, Hornby Row, on FRIDAY the 7th June 1867 at 2 o'clock P. M.

To appoint a Liquidator in the place of Mr. Jehangir Rustomjee Mody, who has resigned.

HORMUZJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE. } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY. }

Bombay, 28th May 1867.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from this day till the 4th proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th May, 1867.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on TUESDAY, the 4th June at 12 noon, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, confirming the following special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 18th instant.

1st. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorised to distribute the sum of Rs. 400 per Share to the members of the Company out of the Reserve Fund and Paid-up Capital of the Company, in the proportion of Rs. 150 per Share from the Reserve Fund and Rs. 250 per Share from the Paid-up Capital.

2nd. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorized to dispose of such vessels belonging to the Company as they may think proper, on the best terms obtainable, and that on such sale or sales taking place the money thereby realized shall be immediately distributed amongst the Shareholders.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per Share or at the rate of 10 per cent. on paid up Capital will be paid to the Shareholders on and after 5th June 1867.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th May 1867.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers No. 27, Meadow Street, at 3 P. M. of FRIDAY the 7th June "to consider the present position of the Company and decide on the course to be adopted."

By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

29th May 1867.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—ALTERATION OF TRAINS.—On and after the 9th instant, and until the 30th September, the through trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad will be discontinued and the following trains will only be run.

9-30 A. M.	Bombay to Surat and intermediate Stations.		
9-30 „	Surat to Ahmedabad	do.	do.
9-30 „	Ahmedabad to Surat	do.	do.
8-50 „	Surat to Bombay	do.	do.
5-30 P. M.	Bombay to Bassein	do.	do.
7-35 A. M.	Bassein to Bombay	do.	do.

For further particulars see the Company's time table.

General Offices, Bombay, June 1st 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY ALTERATION OF TRAINS (10th June next.)—During the Monsoon the Passenger Trains on the G. I. P. Railway will run as under:—

MAIN LINE TRAINS (NORTH EASTERN.)

The mixed Train now leaving Bombay for Nagpore and Khundwah at 7-0 A. M. will leave at 7-15 A. M.

The present 8-30 P. M. Mail Train from Bombay to Nagpore and Khundwah will leave at 7-0 A. M.

The mixed Train now leaving Nagpore at 9-0 A. M. and Khundwah at 2-0 P. M. for Bombay will leave Nagpore at 11-45 A. M. and Khundwah at 1-0 P. M.

The Mail Train now leaving Nagpore at 9-30 P. M. and Khundwah at 7-0 A. M. for Bombay, will leave Nagpore at 9-0 A. M. and Khundwah at 5-15 P. M.

An additional Down Local Passenger Train (1st, 2nd and 3rd class) will be run daily from Bombay to Callian leaving Bombay at 1-0 P. M. and arriving at Callian at 3-0 P. M.

MAIN LINE TRAIN (South Eastern).

The present 9-15 A. M. passenger Train from Bombay to Poona will leave Bombay at 9-0 A. M. arriving at Poona at 5-0 P. M.

The present mixed Train now leaving Bombay for Sholapoor at 3-0 P. M., will leave at 7-15 A. M.

The 9-30 P. M. Mail Train from Bombay to Sholapoor will leave at 2-30 P. M. reaching Poona at 9-25. P. M.

The passenger Train now leaving Poona for Bombay at at 9-45 A. M., will leave at 10-0 A. M.

The up-mixed Train now leaving Sholapoor for Bombay at 12-30 midnight will leave at 4-0 P. M.

The up-mail Train now leaving Sholapoor for Bombay at 12-45 P. M. will leave at 5-0 A. M.

MAHIM BRANCH.

The existing up and down Mahim Trains are slightly accelerated.

W. KNOX.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, May 16th 1867.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co., Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 24, Meadow Street. Next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Paid-up Capital	£250,000	0	0
Reserved Fund £222,346 10 11			
Suspense Accounts..... 93,514 10 1			
Total Accumulated Funds.....	315,861	1	0
Annual Income, from Fire, Life and Investments	2,510,139	0	0
	652,127	11	10

FIRE BUSINESS.

The Directors reported in 1865 that the PREMIUMS had amounted to.....	£240,783	9	10
During the Year 1866 the Premiums amounted to £336,011 8 0			
Deducting Re-Insurances 55,467 17 8			
The Nett Premiums are	280,543	10	4
Exhibiting an Increase of.....	£39,760	0	6
The Losses by Fire paid during the year amounted to.....	£190,192	6	4

The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on BUNGALOWS, DWELLING HOUSES and GODOWNS, &c., at moderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, June 7th, 1867 at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held May 6th, 1867.

1st. That the report of the Directors concurred in by the Auditors now read to the Meeting togecher with the Balance Sheet made up to the 28th February last, be and hereby are adopted.

2nd. That the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company Limited be wound up voluntarily.

3rd. That Mr. Thomas Lidbetter and Mr. J. R. K. Johnson be appointed Liquidators, and their joint remuneration be two and a half per cent. as to one half thereof on the Assets realized and as to the other half thereof on the Assets divided among the Creditors and Shareholders of the Company.

Also to pass the following resolution:—

"That the Liquidators may have power to compromise all Calls and liabilities capable of reuulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company, and any contributory or alleged contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Debts Calls or Liabilities."

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1867.

NOTICES.

CLEARANCE SALE.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, HOSIERS, AND HATTERS, &c., &c.

ON and after MONDAY the 6th instant, we will show the whole of our remaining Stock of Fancy Goods, and in order to effect a CLEARANCE previous to the APPROACHING MONSOON, the Goods will be offered at greatly reduced prices. Every article is of superior quality, and we respectfully invite the attention of our constituents:—

Fancy Silks, (Stripes and Checks) from	Rs.	2-0	to 6-8
Plain Colored Lyon's Glace's		3-0	to 7-0
Broche Grenadines		1-4	to 1-8
Worsted Grenadines		0-14	to 1-0
Woollen Dress Stuffs.....		0-6	to 1-0
French Merino, Black		3-0	to 6-8
Colored French Merinoes		2-8	to 5-0
Black French Twills and Cobourgs		0-12	to 1-0
French Muslins		0-8	to 1-0
Black Barege Robes (slightly damaged) from		5-0	
Grenadine Shawls.....		5-8	to 10-8
Woollen and Silk Shawls.....		8-0	to 25-0
Best English and French Chintzes			
Ladies' Cotton and Thread Hose per doz.		15-0	to 20-0
Childrens' Cotton and Thread Socks.....		3-0	to 8-0
Ladies' India Gauze Vests.....		25-0	to 35-0
Childrens' Do. Do. Do.		10-0	to 20-0

FLANNELS.

Saxony, Lancashire and Imitation Welsh	14-0	to 2-0
White and Colored Finest Saxony 6/4 wide at	3-8	to 4-12
Blankets 5/4 to 12/4 from.....	6-0	to 30-0
Counterpanes and Quilts.....	6-0	to 10-8
Furniture Chintz (in pieces of 28 yards.)	14-0	to 25-0
Damasks and Moreens	1-0	to 2-0
Linen Table Cloths (all sizes) from	6-0	to 30-0

The remaining portion of our Millinery Stock will be cleared out, at very considerable reductions.

Ribbons (all colors and widths) from 4as. to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

A small assortment of Kids Gloves slightly damaged from.....Rs. 1-0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Dress Hats, white Hats, Fawn Hats... Rs.	8-8	to	14-0
Felt Hats an endless variety.....	3-8	to	8-8
Air Chamber Helmets	10-0	to	15-0
Pugrees from.....	2-8	to	10-8

A liberal discount allowed to purchasers for charitable purposes.

After the 1st of June all orders for Fancy Goods to be addressed, East Street, Poona.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.—(In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby giver that the time for the first distribution of assets of this Corporation has been extended to the 30th instant.

M. ROONAN,
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st June 1867.

COAL AND COKE ASHES.—Tenders will be received at this office up to the 8th instant for the purchase of the refuse Coal and Coke Ashes, now lying at the Locomotive Depot, Byculla.

The parties purchasing must remove them at their own expense and within six days after the purchase has been completed

WM. CHARLTON,
Acting Locomotive Superintendant.

Locomotive Works G. I. P. Railway, Byculla, 1st June.

ADELPHI HOTEL, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.—The oldest Hotel in Bombay is PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI FAMILY, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. The Hotel Faces the sea, and is under European Management.

No expense has been spared to render this Hotel the most comfortable Establishment in Bombay both for Families and single Gentlemen.

Wines, Liquors, &c. of the best quality.

The Proprietor solicits a continuance of that support which he has so long enjoyed.

Carriages are in attendance, and always available at the Stations on the arrival of trains. This Hotel is within five minutes drive of the Byculla and Clare Road Stations, Bombay.

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

VALUABLE WORKS ON ARCHITECTURE.

Now ready.

History of Architecture in All Countries from the Earliest Times to the Present Day, by James Fergusson, F.R.S., 2 vols. Half bound, gilt tops, *with 1200 beautifully executed woodcuts*.....Rs. 55 0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET very dull,—no business reported.

BOMBAY DAILY BID AND STOCK LIST.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of Shs.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
$,140,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	1,800 per share.
15,40,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	75 p. ct. dis
1,000,000	250	125	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	60 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	846 p.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	48 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company ...	99 per share.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank ...	11 per share.
500,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India & A. Comp.	180 per share
500,000	200	25	.....	China Bank ...	18 per share.
2,40,000	250	125	.....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ind. London & China.	15 per cent.
1,500,000	500	500	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London.	No quotation.
500,000	200	200	.....	Indian Penins.	
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	London & China B.	15 p share.
1,000,000	100	100	12	Madras Bank ...	60 p c. pm.
			8 p ct	National Bank of India ...	
1,000,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank C	75 p c. rated.
600,000	250	250	.....	Royal Bank of In Guzerat Bank	65 per sh are
.....	250	100	.....		70 per share.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 3RD JUNE.

	OLD	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned		228 to 230
Dholleras		195 to 200
Bhowngaor		
Oomrawuttee		160 to 165
Akola		190 to 205
Compta		
	NEW.	
Oomrawuttee		230 to 232
Akola		
Khandeish		225 to 228
Barsee		
Dholleras		235 to 238
Bhowngaor		
Hingunghaut		240 to 245
Broach		240 to 241
Verawul		220 to 225
Vingorla		235 to 238
Comptas		235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned		260 to 262

Ready Sales..... 500 Candies.

Market little active.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 25th May, 1867, compared with the statement issued on the 1st June 1867 :—

LIABILITIES.	25th May.	1st June.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 104,50,000	Rs. 104,50,000
Genl. Treasury Balance.....	„ 29,12,745	„ 93,31,986
Deposits at Head Office ...	„ 121,94,422	„ 109,46,541
Do. at Branches	„ 20,03,407	„ 18,17,944
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	„ 1,20,516	„ 1,20,531
Sundries	„ 1,99,911	„ 1,39,737
	Rs. 289,51,001	Rs. 325,23,539
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 27,92,597	Rs. 27,94,296
Credit Accounts at Do ...	„ 75,85,579	„ 72,88,276
Bills Discounted at Do ...	„ 81,60,998	„ 79,78,135
Dead Stock	„ 10,64,423	„ 10,64,583
Stamps	„ 11,479	„ 11,579
Balances with Agents	„ 4,74,365	„ 4,62,700
Sundries	„ 2,41,266	„ 2,42,089
Govt. Reserve, Cash.....	„ 12,7,45	„ 59,34,986
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	„ 66,85,056	„ 54,80,501
Do. Branches.....	„ 22,36,193	„ 19,79,384
	Rs. 289,51,001	Rs. 325,23,539

BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 23rd April, 1867.

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
		DUTCH.	
SINGAPORE.	Rs.	Gold ..... Coin	9,050 1,475
G. I. Bullion	17,120	Silver ..... Coin ..... Doll rs.....	38,,25 4,200 5,200
		Rupees	9,400
BRITISH GUZERAT.		GUZERAT BRITISH.	
Rupees	2,500	Gold Bullion	9,375
		Silver Bullion	11,273
DUTCH.		Rupees	3,11,000
		SIND.	
Silver Coin	4,000	Silver Coin	4,000
		SOUTH CANARA.	
		Gold Coin	10,,00
		Rupees	17,,00
PERSIAN GULF.		MALABAR BRITISH.	
Silver Coin	2,000	Gold Coin	18,725
„ Dollars	3,300	Rupees	28,200
Rupees	5,000	PERSIAN GULF.	
		Silver Coin	28,500
Total Gold Rs. 17,120		Silver Bullion	2,100
„ Silver „ 20,100		CONCAN BRITISH.	
Total for the week Rs. 67,220		Gold	3 000
		G l Coin	3,413
Previously Imported in the year 1867	2,12,11,321	Rupees	2,95,600
Total from 1st Jany. to 23rd April, 1867...	2,12,21,541	Total Gold Rs. 13,938	
Ditto same period 1866.	11,93,14,816	„ Silver „ 8,21,48	
Decrease..	9,81,03,205	Total for the week Rs.	8,75,686
		Previous Export.d in the year 1867	1,18,92,125
		Total from 1st Jany. to 23rd Ap il, 1867...1,26,84,511	
		Ditto same period 1866.	1,97,66,682
		Decrease..	71,81,971

EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

For the Week ending 23rd April, 1867.

GREAT BRITAIN.			Rs.
Cotton—Bales 15,182	cwt.	53,156½	28,30,271
Galls	„	500	1,500
Sarsee or Rape Seed	„	1,500	6,300
Wool	„	1,941	75,570
Shawls Cashmere	pieces	857	74,210
Ivory	cwt.	19½	2,920
Cowries	„	113	865
FRANCE.			
Cotton—Bales 1,100	cwt.	3,850	1,79,000
Coffee	„	335½	10,418
SUEZ.			
Shawls, Cashmere	pieces	8	1,100
HONGKONG.			
Cotton—Bales 803	cwt.	2,804½	1,26,225

EXPORT, 23RD APRIL, 1867.

HONGKONG.			Rs.
Opium	Chests	686½	10,65,850
CHINA.			
Opium	Chests	91	1,39,000

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 3.

Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel D. G., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Hodgson, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Tanna.

Rogers, Surgeon A. M., Medical Department, on leave, from Mahableshwur.

Lyon, Assistant Surgeon J. B., Medical Department, on leave, from Mahableshwur.

Wynch, Lieutenant E. J., Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.

Robertson, Colonel, 21st Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.

Yeldham, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 3.

Malcollar, Lieutenant A. F., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Jones, Lieutenant C. B., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

Robertson, Colonel, 21st Fusiliers, on leave, to Poona.

Yeldham, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 1st June, 1867.

ORDERS, &c., CONFIRMED.

The following orders confirmed :—

Dated 21st May.—By the Officer Commanding at Belgaum, directing Captain Kettlewell, Staff Corps, to perform the duties of Brigade Major, as a temporary measure, and until the arrival at Captain Plomer.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Hawkins, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 20th April to 31st March 1868 ; and Assistant Surgeon E. Drew, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 1st April to 5th July, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Captain W. Blenkinsop, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 15th May to 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain T. S. Kirkpatrick, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 7th March to 24th May, to proceed to the Neilgherries, on Medical certificate

Captain H. C. Bainbridge, Staff Corps, from date of departure to 30 days, to proceed to Bombay, on Medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Surgeon T. P. Johnstone, 26th N. I., from 1st to 10th June, in extension to remain at Mahableshwur, on Medical certificate.

Captain A. Malcolmson, 95th Foot, to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—3RD JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 5s. per ton.	15s.
„ Liverpool	£3 10s. to £4 p. t.	10s.
By Overland Route ...	£7 Cs. per ton.	.....
To China	Rs. 6 per bale.	.....
„ Mauritius	No business.	.....

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible] Roodreen .....Nacoda ..... Cochin and Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Sonnawutty .....Beck ....Liverpool.
..... Wilson..... Liverpool.
..... Messervy ..... Liverpool.
..... McGarry ..... Liverpool.
.....Eastley .....Havre.

[illegible] obtained their port. clearances yesterday :—
[illegible]: Rice, bound to Calcutta.
[illegible] Grahams, bound to Liverpool.
[illegible]n, bound to Liverpool.

[illegible]load yesterday :—

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL CHOIR.—WANTED a good ORGANIST also Boys with efficient Soprano voices Salaries liberal. Apply at the Cathedral on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS at 5-30 P.M. or by letter to the Hon Sec., Choir Committee.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the second Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held this day, 4th June 1867, at 4 o'clock, in the offices at the Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 4th June 1867.

NOTICE.—THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY will be held in the lower rooms of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on MONDAY the 10th inst., at 6 P.M. for adoption of the Annual Report of the Library by the Members and Subscribers.

By order,
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Honorary Secretary N. G. Library.

ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

UNDER the Patronage of His Excellency the Hon. W. R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD.—SYKES and DWYER, LANDSCAPE and PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS, Studio, No. 9, Hummum Street, (Nearly opposite Watson's) Fort, Bombay, their PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM is published on the 1st of every Month, each number contains four large Photographs ; three being interesting views about Bombay, and the other a group of Natives, size of Pictures 12 by 10 mounted on Cards 16½ by 12½. Subscribers Registered at the Studio. Life size Busts, Coloured or Plain Cartes de Visite, Cabinet Pictures 8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 12 by 15 Portraits taken daily ; agents for the Art Union of Glasgow. Studio open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. or earlier, by appointment.

THE BROACH INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on SATURDAY the 25th instant, in Kothee premises, the following resolutions were unanimously carried :—

1. That the Broach Insurance Company be wound up voluntarily, the business being closed for a long time, and Messrs. Kessoordass Hurgowandass, Shripurtaj Kullianrao, Manecklall Russikdass and Hormusjee Nanabhoy be and are hereby appointed Liquidators of the said Company without remuneration.

2. Mr. Manecklall Russikdass to make over the charge of the Company's property to the Liquidators.

KESSOORDASS HURGOWANDASS,
Chairman.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in Kothee Premises on TUESDAY the 11th day of June 1867 at 4½ o'clock P. M., when it will be proposed that the above resolutions be confirmed.

MANECK RUSSIKDASS, Secretary.

Broch, 31st May 1867.

THE BROACH BANK AND FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on SATURDAY the 25th instant, in Kothee premises, the following resolutions were unanimously carried :—

1. That the Broach Bank and Finance Corporation (Limited) be wound up voluntarily, as the Directors have drawn sums to a very large extent and left nothing in the Bank.

2. That Messrs. Kessoordass Hurgowandass, Shripurtaj Kullianrao, Manecklall Russikdass and Hormusjee Nanabhoy be and are hereby appointed Liquidators of the said Corporation.

3. That the Liquidators be and are hereby authorized to make calls to meet the Liabilities and for realizing assets of the Corporation.

4. That the Liquidators will carry on the business of the winding up of the Corporation without remuneration and the same was agreed to by them.

5. That the resignation of Mr. Manecklall Russikdass, the Acting Manager, be accepted from this day, and he is to make over charge of the property of the Corporation to the Liquidators.

6. That the Liquidators be and are hereby authorized to engage one individual and sepoy to carry on the business of the winding up if they desire.

KESSOORDASS HURGOWANDASS,
Chairman.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held in Kothee premises, on TUESDAY the 11th day of June 1867 at 4½ o'clock P. M., when it will be proposed that the above resolutions be confirmed.

MANECK RUSSIKDASS,
Broach, 31st May 1867. Acting Manager.

HIGH COURT.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the estate of GOVIND GIRDHUR, of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant.

UPON reading two affidavits of Mr. WILLIAM SIM bearing date respectively the 16th April last and the 31st instant, and hearing Messrs. Dallas and Company the Attorneys for the Trustee in this matter, I do order that the further and final liquidation of this estate be continued and carried on according to the provisions of the said Act, by the said Mr. William Sim, without the Corporation as liquidators of any other person until further order.—Dated this 1st day of June 1867.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

DALLAS AND Co.
Attornies for the Trustee Mr. William Sim.

THE BOMBAY, AND BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

धी बोंबे बरमा टरेडींगं कारपोरेशन (लीमीटेड.)

धी बोंबे बरमा टरेडींगं कारपोरेशन (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation at No. 1. Nesbit Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 5th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm the following special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on SATURDAY the 18th May. viz,

1st Resolution.—That Section CXLV of the Articles of Association of the Company be and the same is hereby repeated, and the following regulations substituted. That the Directors shall have power, if they shall see fit so to do to enter into any new agreement or agreements with any assignee or assignees, transferee or transferees of the said 100 shares or the said William Wallace or any of them which may be assigned or transferred by the said William Wallace before or after the expiration of the said period of 5 years with the consent of the Directors, such as shall impose upon such assignee or assignees, transferee or transferees, the same liabilities and obligations towards the said Company, as were undertaken by the said William Wallace by the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864 in all that relates to the said shares, and shall confer upon such assignee or assignees, transferee or transferees, so long as he or they shall be holders of the said shares, the like rights and advantages in respect of extra or preferential dividend as the said William Wallace, his Executors or Administrators would have been entitled to under or by virtue of the said Indenture, in case he or they had continued to hold the same shares, and every such agreement as last aforesaid shall be binding on the parties, any clause or regulation herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, as if the provisions thereof were by these regulations specially excepted or affirmed and approved.

2nd Resolution.—That the Directors be empowered to abstain from enforcing the terms of the CLV. Section of the Articles of Association in the case of Shareholders, whose shares have, previous to the date of this Meeting, been forfeited, upon the said Shareholders proving to the satisfaction of the Directors that they have bona fide sold the said forfeited shares, before they were forfeited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd June 1867.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, THE 8TH JUNE 1867.

LAST REPRESENTATION OF THE FRENCH TROUPE FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MADEMOISELLE JOSEPHINE
PREMIèRE DANSEUSE.

Performance on the Slack Wire, by MADAME JOSEPHINE.
COMIC ACTING, BY M. AUGUSTE.
EXTRAORDINARY MAGICAL PERFORMANCE, BY MONSIEUR PERSIOA.
AND
MAGNETIC SUSPENSION TRICK.

WONDERFUL JUGGLING TRICKS, BY M. AUGUSTE.
NATIONAL POLISH DANCE, BY MADAME JOSEPHINE.
CELEBRATED DRUM MAJOR'S EXERCISE, BY M. PERSOIR.
SPANISH NATIONAL BOLERO, BY MADAME JOSEPHINE
AND M. STANISLAUS.

GRAND COMIC BUFFA PANTOMIME.
"THE MILLERS OF ST. CLOUD."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 5 | Gallery ..... Rs. 2
Stalls..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1

Tickets and places may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

Doors open at 8, performance to commence at 9.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising, at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valueable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c, (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to "The Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press."

Bombay Gazette Press, April, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two rooms on the first and second floors of our premises Rent Rs 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

CHEAP READINGS FOR DULL WEATHER.

LEVER'S—The Fortunes of Glencore ; Luttrell of Arran ; The O'Donoghue ; A Day's Ride ; Harry Lorrequer ; One of them ; Con Cregan ; Sir Jasper Carew ; Arthur O'Leary ; Jack Hinton ; Maurice Tierney. Each..... Rs.	1	8
Charles O'Malley, 2 vols. ; Knight of Gwynne, 2 vols. ; Roland Cashel, 2 vols. ; The Daltons, 2 vols ; The Martins of Cro' Martin, 2 vols. ; Each	3	0
The Dodd Family.....	2	4
BULWER LYTTON'S—The Last of the Barons ; Harold ; A Strange Story ; The Caxtons ; Pelham ; Eugene Aram ; Lucretia ; Night and Morning ; Ernest Maltravers ; Alice ; The Last Days of Pompei ; The Disowned ; Devereux. Each.....	1	8
Zanoni ; Godolphin, Each.....	1	2
Leila ; Pilgrims of the Rhine. Each.....	0	12
What will he do with it, 2 vols.	3	0
DICKENS'S—Nicholas Nickleby, 2 vols. ; Pickwick Papers, 2 vols. ; Old Curiosity Shop, 2 vols. ; David Copperfield, 2 vols. ; Martin Chuzzlewitt, 2 vols. ; Dombey and Son. Each 2 vols.....	3	0
A Tale of Two Cities ; Oliver Twist ; Christmas Books Each.....	1	8
AIMARD'S—Queen the Savanah ; stoneheart ; The Adventurers ; The Gold Seekers ; The Smuggler Chief ; Border Rifles ; Prairie Flower ; The Tiger Slayer ; Stronghold ; The Bee Hunters. Each.....	1	8
COOPER'S—The Spy ; The Pilot ; The Deer Slayer ; The Bravo ; Satanstoe ; The Waterwitch ; The Pathfinder ; The Precaution ; Homeward bound. Each.....	0	12
Wyandotte, The Two Admirals ; Lionel Lincoln ; Afloat and Ashore ; Heidenmauer. Each.....	1	2
Mark's Reef.....	1	8
JAMES'S Novels—Mary of Burgundy ; Henry Masterton ; A Whim and its consequences ; The Stepmother ; One in a Thousand ; Arrah Neil ; The Huguenot ; Forest Days ; The Castle of Ehrenstein ; The Woodman ; Attila ; John Marston Hall ; Rose D'Albret ; Forgery ; Philip Augustus ; Black Eagle ; The False Heir ; Richelieu ; Heidelberg ; Leonora D'Orco ; King's Highway ; Morley Ernstein ; The Jacquerie ; De L'Orme ; Henry of Guise ; Russell ; The Smuggler ; Beauchamp ; The Convict ; Castleneau ; Gowrie ; Sir Theodore Broughton ; Darnley ; Dark Scenes of History ; Delaware ; Arabella Stuart ; The Man-at-arms ; The Brigand ; The Gipsy ; The Old Dominion ; The Roubers ; Margaret Graham ; The Gentleman of the Old School ; Agincourt ; The Convict ; My Aunt Pontypool ; Charles Tyrrell. Each.....	0	12
Rizzio.....	1	8
MARRYAT'S Novels—The Phantom Ship ; Newton Forster ; The King's Own ; The Dog Fiend ; Midshipman Easy ; Peter Simple ; The Poacher ; The Pacha of many Tales ; Frank Mildmay ; Japhet in search of Father ; Olla Podrida ; Jacob Faithful ; Monsieur Violet ; Percival Keene ; Valerie. Each	0	12
AINSWORTH'S—Rookwood ; Windsor Castle ; Lancashire Witches ; The Miser's Daughter ; Jack Sheppard ; Auriol ; Ovingdean Grange ; The Spendthrift ; St. James's ; Mervyn Clitheroe ; Guy Fawkes ; James the Second ; The Flitch of Bacon ; Old St. Pauls ; Crichton ; The Tower of London ; The Star Chamber. Each.....	0	12
John Law	1	8
DUMAS'S—Twenty years after ; Captain Paul ; Half Brothers	1	8
Doctor Basilius ; The Twin Captains ; The Three Musketeers. Each.....	0	12
Monte-Christo.....	2	0
Vicomte de Bragelonne, 2 vols.....	4	0
The Chevalier de Maison Rouge.....	1	2
GRANT'S—The Yellow Frigate ; Laura Everingham ; Frank Hilton ; Mary of Lorraine ; Oliver Ellis ; Lucy Arden ; The Constable of France ; The Phantom Regiment ; The Romance of War ; King's Own ; Aide-de-Camp ; Scottish Cavalier ; Legends of the Black Watch ; Second to None ; Jane Seton ; Captain of the Guard ; Bothwell ; Cavaliers of Fortune ; Philip Rollo ; Arthur Blane ; Harry Ogilvie ; Lady Hyde's Lovers ; Each.....	1	8
DISRAELI'S—Sybil ; Venetia ; Tancred ; Vivian Grey ; Alroy ; Contarini Fleming ; Ixion ; Coningsby ; Each.....	0	12
SCOTT'S NOVELS.—Waverly ; Guy Mannering ; The Antiquary ; Rob Roy ; Old Mortality ; A Legend of Montrose ; The Pirate ; The Fortunes of Nigel ; Peveril of the Peak ; Sir Roman's Well ; Red-gauntlet ; The Betrothed ; The Talisman ; Woodstock ; The Fair Maid of Perth ; Anne of Geierstein ; Count Robert of Paris ; Each.....	0	12
WARD AND HOCKE'S—A Broken Life. Cottonplanter's daughter. Niche in the Wall. Rover's daughter. The War Eagle. The Fire Demon. The Black Monk's Curse. The Mountain Outlaws. The Border Rifflers. The Queen of the Rangers. The Pirate Hunter. The Midnight Queen. The Ocean Love Chase. Henry Morgan. The Secret Revealed. The Foundlings. The Death Mystery The Maniac's Secret. A dangerous Woman. The Royal Highwayman. Nick Whittle.—Each book containing 128 pages—Each	0	8
Braddon, Miss—only a Cloud.....	1	8
——Henry Dunbar	1	8
Trollope, A.—The Bertrams	1	8
——Gertrude	1	8
Lang, John—The Ex-Wife	1	8
Marsh, Mrs.—The Wilmingtons.....	1	8
Evans, A. J.—Scalan	1	8
Crowe, Mrs.—The night Side of Nature.....	1	8
Gore, Mrs.—Memoirs of a Peeress	1	8
Mount Sorel or the Heiress	1	8
Haunted Hearts	1	8
Konrst—The Hostage	1	8
Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea.....	1	8
Will he Marry her	1	8
Margaret Catchpole	1	8
George Julian	1	8
The Workman of Paris.....	1	8
The Russar	1	8
Twice Round the Clock.....	1	8
Stanley Thorn.....	1	8
Nan Darrell	1	8
Adventures in the Phillippine Islands	1	8
Owen Tudor.....	1	8
Fanny Lil's Daughter.....	1	8
Summer on the Lakes.....	1	8
Orange Blossoms.....	1	8
Paston's Tower	1	8
Castle Avon.....	1	8
Norman's Bridge.....	1	8
Lost Sir Massingberd	1	8
Garibaldi, and the Italian Campaign.....	1	8
Memoirs of Henrietta Caracciolo.....	1	8
Lewell Pastures.....	1	8
Lewsbury, J. S.—Martian Withers.....	1	8
Kimball, R. B.—The Younger Son.....	1	8
Simmonds, P. L.—The Arctic Regions.....	1	8
Cockton—Stanley Thorn.....	1	8
Scott, Lady.—The only Child.....	1	8
Banim, J.—The Smuggler.....	1	8
Sherwood, Mrs.—Ida Clifford.....	1	8
Berwick,—The Queen's Dwarf.....	1	8
Fittis, R. S.—Gilderoy.....	1	8
Thompson, S.—Wild Flowers.....	1	8
Howcroft, Charles.—The Roman Maiden.....	1	8
Russell, W.—Romance of Military Life.....	1	8
Lister, T. H.—Arlington.....	1	8
Anderson, H. C.—The Improvisatore.....	1	8
Smith, J. F.—The Prelate.....	1	8
Thomson, Mrs.—The Chevalier.....	1	8
Leslie, H.—The Mariner's Compass.....	1	8
Inchbold, Mrs.—Simple Story and Nature and Art..	1	8
Hawthorne, N.—The Blithedale Romance.....	1	8
St. John, Bayle—The Levanthine Family.....	1	8
Hall, Mrs. S. C.—The Whiteboy	1	8
Gaskell, Mrs Stanford.....	1	8
Edwards, Amelia B.—Hand and Glove.....	1	8
Southworth, Mrs.—Winny Darling.....	1	8
Cockton, Valentine Vox The Ventriloquist.....	1	8
Wetherell, E.—Queechy.....	1	8
Gibbon, H.—The Dead Heart.....	1	8
Wyndham, Emilia, and Evelyn Hastings.....	1	8
Gore, Mrs.—The Courtier	1	8
——Sketches of English Character.....	1	8
——The Diamond and the Pearl.....	1	8
——Romances of Real Life.....	1	8
——Temptation and Atonement.....	1	8
——Greville	1	8
Longwoods of the Grange.....	1	8
Recollections of Mrs. Hester Taffetas.....	1	8
Angelia	1	8
Vidocq, the French Police Spy.....	1	8
Hajji Baba of Ispahan.....	1	8
Tasso and Leonora.....	2	0
Christmas Day and how it was spent.....	0	12
Tales of Woods and Fields.....	1	2
Adelaide Lindsey.....	0	12
Rolanlin the Fugitive.....	0	12
The Mutiny in India.....	1	2
The Comic Eton Grammar.....	1	2
Letters left at the Pastrycook's.....	1	2
Yoomie's Highland Lassie.....	0	12
The Comic English Grammar.....	0	12
Paul, H.—" Patchwork"	0	12
Fullom, S. W.—The Marvels of Science.....	1	8
Lang, J.—The Secret Police.....	0	12
Hazard, Marion—The Hidden Pole.....	0	12
Southey, R.—Thalaba, the Destroyer.....	0	12
Longfellow, H. W.—Tales of a Wayside Inn.....	0	12
Brown, C. B.—Edgar Huntley.....	1	2
Lee, Eliza—Parthenia.....	1	2
Thomson, Mrs.—Tracey or the Apparition.....	1	2
——Larew Raleigh	1	2
——Widows and Widowers.....	1	2
Austin, Miss—Northanger Abbey and Persuasion...	1	2
Mitford, M. R.—Country Stories.....	1	2
Howitt, Mary.—Wood Leighton.....	1	2
Gleig, J. R.—The only Daughter.....	1	2
Grey, Mrs.—The Old Country House.....	1	2
Jerrold, B.—Chronicles of the Crutch.....	1	2
Rives, Mrs. W.—Home and the World.....	1	2
Ware W.—Pictures of European Capitals.....	0	12
Taylor, F.—Life of a Nag-Horse.....	0	12
Lee, Miss—Pembroke.....	1	2
Stowe, Mrs. H. B.—The Pearl of Orr's Island.....	1	2
Fowler, F.—Doings of a Lounger.....	0	12
Busk, Hans.—Rifle Volunteers	1	2
Balzac—Balthazar, or Science and Love.....	0	12
——ugenie Grandet.....	0	12
Smith, W.—Advertise. How? When? Where? ...	0	12
Edwards, F. S.—A Campaign in New Mexico.....	0	12
Lewis, The Brave of Venice.....	1	2
Trusta, H.—The Sunny Side, and last Leaf.....	1	2
Wood, Revd.—Common Objects of the Country.....	0	12
Edwards, A.—The Ladder of Life.....	1	2
Evans, Anne.—Elstey, or settled for Life.....	1	2
Reach, A. B.—Clement Lorimer	1	2
Austen, Jane.—Pride and Prejudice.....	1	2
——Emma	1	2
L. E. L. Lady Anne Granard.....	1	2
Crowquill, A.—Bundle of Crowquills.....	0	12
Ingoldsby—The Rubber of Life	0	12
Bury, Charlotte—The Two Baronets	1	8
Curtis, J. W.—American in Egypt.....	0	12
Carpenters—Penny Readings in Prose and Verse...	0	12
The Adventures of a Sporting Dog.....	0	12
Edwards, A.—A Lady's Captivity among Chinese Pirates	0	12
Scargill, W. P.—Rank and Talent.....	1	2
Sandeau, Jules—Catherine, a Village Tale.....	0	12
Orsini, F.—The Austrian Dungeons in Italy.....	0	12
The Loor of Paris.....	0	12
Dunne, J. H.—Four Gazette to Paris	1	8
Evenings at Home.....	0	12
Whom to Marry and how to get Married.....	0	12
Betsey J. Ward's Book of Sketches.....	0	12
Fiction for Family Reading, 5 vols. each wo.....	3	0

Bombay, 1st June, 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1867.

THE telegram regarding the Bank of Bombay received yesterday from London by Sir Charles Forbes & Co. is a telegram of little meaning though the words are strong. Perhaps we should rather say that it has no meaning at all, for to interpret it aright we need to be supplied with full particulars of the interview the representatives of Sir Charles Forbes & Co. had with the Secretary of State. On this point the telegram says, "Full information by post;" but it is very unsatisfactory to have the Secretary of State's reply to certain propositions forwarded by telegraph,

over his fellow trader. The advantage of keeping the Consular service apart from trading need not be dwelt upon. But it is a question which affects Egypt and Turkey perhaps as much as anywhere I know. In one of the journals published in England that pays some attention to Consuls (who require looking after) and Consular matters I read not very long since that in 1858 a Commission was appointed to inquire into the anomalies and grievances which were *admitted* to exist in this service, and a report was published to the effect that the remuneration was altogether inadequate, the duties and privileges were ill-defined, and the authority and jurisdiction exceedingly vague; that sufficient latitude and discretion were not allowed to Consuls in certain places where, though the commerce is considerable and important, the religion and customs are antagonistic to our own, whence arise perpetual disputes, and the local or administrative authority is too weak to render instant and efficient protection to unoffending British subjects, traders and sailors. In consequence of this report several considerable alterations were made, and the condition of the service was in certain directions amended. The Consuls had less power in some ways, more in others. In 1856 it was decided that all candidates for the Consular office should thenceforth submit to a test examination. The examination is not an easy one and commonly extends over four or five days. The Candidates are required to have a correct knowledge of English, French, Italian and German, in reading, writing and speaking, the current terms and international customs of commerce, arithmetic, and a thorough acquaintance with British mercantile and commercial law. Everybody must know that with hardly an exception these qualifications are not held by either Consuls-general, Consuls, or Vice-Consuls; in fact as a rule they are lamentably ignorant of the necessary qualifications. And moreover they possess and exercise a power beyond that of any Judge in Europe, even that of H. M. the Queen, with perfect immunity and impunity.

Several of the European papers in treating of questions relating to Egypt have written of the title "Aziz," formerly borne by Egyptian Sovereigns, and as the title has been made a matter of comment and much disputation, and has suffered at the hands often of compositors, the following account of its history and meaning may be instructive:—

Aziz, in literary Arabic, means both mighty and dear "Aziz, "my dear." In the first sense it is applied to God, as to the all-mighty Lord. From the most ancient times, it has been applied to the most mighty of the Arab lords, the sovereign of *Egypt*, *Aziz-misar*, King of Egypt; and when Egypt became dependant upon a foreign Caliphate, that is to say, before or after the caliphate of Cairo, the title of Aziz remained the title of the governor, of the lieutenant of the caliphs. Extending its application this title has been sometimes applied to the first minister of the King of Egypt. Thus in the Koran, Chap. XII., on Joseph, we find Potiphar honoured with the name of Aziz. We know from the Bible that Potiphar was minister of finance; and we find his wife constantly called in the Koran "the wife of Aziz" (v. 30, 31, &c.). The etymology of Aziz is found again in the Syrian tongue where it means force, strength. In antiquity Azizus was the surname of the god Mars, adored at Edessa. The well-known English philologist, Bryant, maintains that Az was one of the designations of the Sun amongst the Persians, and that Azizus, a double repetition of the root Az, indicates the Syrian divinity, borrowed from the Egyptian mythology, who is no other than Isis, son of Osiris, the Sun.

It is evident, therefore, that traditions of the highest antiquity connect the title of Aziz with the kingdom of Egypt and Syria; and it is worthy of note that this name, borne by some of the Turkish Sultans, was given to the Egyptian Steam Navigation Company which Ismail Pasha founded, and which is one of the main elements of the Egyptian marine. While on this subject, it may not be uninteresting to recall the exact meaning of some of the other titles of royalty in use in the East.

Sultan, the title borne by the Emperor of Constantinople since the time of Mahmoud, son of Lebeteghim, means, strictly speaking, "governor," and comes from the Hebrew *Shelech*, or governor. In its special and habitual acceptation Turkish subjects consider it equivalent to governor of governors, king of kings.

Caliph signifies substitute, that is to say, successor and vicar. This title is borne by the successor, the vicar of Mahomed, and implies consequently full temporal and spiritual authority over Mahometans. Aboukir, who was the first to receive it, called himself *Khalifah ressoul Allah*, vicar of the prophet of God. His successor took the title of Emir El Moumenin, Commander of the Faithful. Abd-el Kader bears the title of Emir, which means "chief," and the title is adopted by many Arab chiefs. Egypt has had in succession, caliphs and sultans.

Another title. *Imam*, means prelate, priest, or monk, pretty much the same as *Ulema*, and is borne by the chiefs of the mosques. But it is applied, also, to some Princes, who exercise both military and religious power, such as the Imam of Muscat, Mussulmans give it, moreover, to the founders of the Sunnite Scheite, Saphian and other sects.

The hot weather has set in, Thermometer in the shade at noon 80°. Europeans suffering from influenza and opthalmia but not to any great extent at present. The Hotels are full of passengers returning from Palestine, &c.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 31st MAY.

The *Times* considers that the uneasiness felt in India concerning the advance of the Russians in Central Asia, is grounders (? groundless.)

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

Dhollera 9½d.

The Bank rate of discount has been reduced to 2½ per cent.

THE "*Times of India*" issued the following telegram yesterday afternoon:—

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following telegram has been received by Sir Charles Forbes & Co. in reply to a letter to their London correspondents urging them to confer with Mr. Crawford, M.P. for London, and John Fleming, Esq., and together to seek the aid of the Secretary of State for India on behalf of the reconstruction of the Bank of Bombay.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Very satisfactory interview with the Secretary of State for India. Was *arrose* (? adverse) to amalgamation. Full information by post.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 18TH MAY.

OPIUM—

Malwa and Patna advanced slightly since telegram of 12th, via Galle; other kinds unchanged.

Malwa.....dirs. 730 per chest.
Patna new ..... „ 607 „

EXCHANGE—On London—Unaltered.

Bengal Cotton, fair demand at from 17 to 23 dollars per picul.

SHANGHAI, 11TH MAY.

OPIUM—

Malwa ..... taels 540 per chest.
Patna new ..... No alteration.

BOMBAY.

WE learn that the Public Works Department will be removed to Poona on the 10th instant.

A HEAVY shower of rain took place yesterday morning at half-past-two o'clock at upper Mahim, with slight thunder and lightning.

A CORONERS INQUEST was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy hospital touching the death of Syed Noorla, a laborer employed on the piling machine at the Frere Land and Reclamation Company's works. About 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, the deceased was standing near a pile that was to be driven into the mud, when suddenly a piece of wood, which was in the hands of one Seedick, who was then standing on the top of the sea-wall, slipped down and fell on to the deceased, inflicting a wound in his forehead. He was picked up insensible and removed to the hospital, where he died the same evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom; 29th, 30th and 31st May.

From Continent of Europe, 1st June.

From America, 31st May.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 1st to 8 P.M. of the 3rd June were as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max		Min.	
From Kurrachee.....	9	39	2	28
„ Calcutta via Agra ..	13	52	7	33
„ Calcutta via Madras..	57	47	38	54
„ Madras	55	4	34	27

MESSRS. P. E. Bendir, H. Gamble, and H. Wilson, trustees of the estate of Rumsordas Canjee and Hunsraj Maljee sued one Cazee Mahomed Sallay Suttaray before Mr. O'Leary at the Small Cause Court yesterday to recover Rs. 1000, which amount had been paid to defendant as earnest money for the purchase of a hill at Mahole near Chimboor under a contract of sale which the defendant failed to carry out. The contract was made during the share mania for the purchase of the hill at four annas per square yard which it was intended to dig out and apply to reclamation purposes. The court entered a decree by consent of the parties in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed and costs to be paid within a fortnight. Mr. Khunderow Morojee appeared for the plaintiffs.

AT a general meeting of the registered shareholders of the Northern Financial Association of India, Limited, (in liquidation), held yesterday afternoon, at the office of the Company, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Khakibhoy Pudumsey in the chair, it was proposed by Mr. Narrayen Suckaram Josey and seconded by Allaruckia Hassum, and carried unanimously, "that the report and account just now read be approved and adopted." It was also proposed and carried unanimously, "that the association was from this day closed." A dividend of fifteen rupees per share which was declared sometime ago is being paid by the liquidators. The object of the meeting was to consider the account and report prepared by the liquidators, and if they be fair and satisfactory to pass them, and to transact any other business before the meeting.

WEATHER REPORT.

FROM the weather report of the Sub-Collectorate of Sholapore for the fortnight ending 15th May last, we observe, that there was no fall of rain in the Collectorate, sowing operations not yet commenced. One man died of cholera; and 27 animals of epidemic disease.

THE weather report of the Ratnagiree Collectorate states, that, there was no rain during the last fortnight, except at Chiploon and Sawurdhey where a slight shower had fallen. Sowing operations commenced at the latter place. The state of public health was good.

WEATHER REPORT.—JUNE 3RD.

Surat.—Fair wind, S. E., thermometer 88.

STEAMER REPORTS.—JUNE 3RD.

GALLE, 3RD, 7-45A. M.—Mail Steamer *Ottawa* from Bombay anchored.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS—JUNE 3RD.

SEEPREE, 3RD, 5-55 A. M.—Communication Gwalior

POONA, 3RD, 2 40 P. M.—Communication Sattara.

SATTARA, 2ND, 8-3 A. M.—Communication Kolapore.

HYDRABAD SINDE, 2ND, 9 A. M.—Contact Kurrachee lines.

DHARWAR, 2ND, 8-20 P. M.—Interruption Bellary.

BELLARY, 2ND. 7-5 A. M.—Interruption Bangalore.

KURRACHEE, 3RD, 12 NOON.—Direct line right to Constantinople, Persian line interrupted to Teheran.

AHMEDABAD, 3RD, 12-58 P. M.—Contact Deesa lines ceased.

DHARWAR, 3RD, 1 P. M.—Communication Bellary.

FORT POLICE COURT.—3RD JUNE.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

USING FALSE MEASURES.—A Bania named Nairn, a grain dealer, was charged with having in his possession a false coss, called Pauli measure, he being a retail dealer in grain.

It seems that the defendant, observing a person of the same caste as himself purchasing rice at a shop next to his own, sent for him and offered to sell him grain at a cheaper rate than the other dealer. Induced by this offer, the prosecutor went over, accompanied by two other persons, and purchased three rupees worth of rice; and his two companions also made purchases of rice. While the prosecutor's rice was being measured to him he observed a piece of cloth stuffed into the bottom of the measure, and he at once drew the attention of others to the fact of the fraud. Instantly both cloth and measure were snatched up and conveyed away, by the shopkeeper and three other men who seemed to be acting as his confederates, and they moreover beat the complainant rather severely. The prisoners were promptly secured by Inspector Moffatt, who could not, however, find any trace of the piece of cloth in question. The prisoners, of course, denied the charge, but His Worship considered the case fully proved, remarking that the complainant's witnesses had given their evidence in a perfectly straightforward manner. It was not possible for the complainant situated as he was to prove more than he had done, and there appeared no possible reason on their part why they should conspire to ruin an innocent man. The prisoner was therefore convicted, and sentenced to three week's imprisonment in the House of Correction, and to pay a fine of six rupees to be given to the prosecutor if recovered.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Three seamen of the British ship *Evelyn*, Josiah Watson, George Coolen and James High, were charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship.

Yesterday morning the prisoners, without assigning any reason, refused to turn to.

His Worship sent the first and third prisoners for three weeks to the House of Correction with hard labour; the second prisoner, who appeared very obstinate, was sentenced to be imprisoned for four weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A man who gave his name as Chooneelall Chooderlall, and who was described in the Police sheet as a vagrant, was charged with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust, one chair, and some articles of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 11, the property of a woman named Goola.

It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutrix had lent the things to the defendant to enable him to open a dispensary. After a few days, however, finding that the neighbourhood in which he had first opened his shop did not pay, he removed to another taking the things with him but giving no notice of his removal. A few days afterwards the woman met him accidentally and at once gave him into custody.

There was no proof of fraudulent intent, however, and the case was accordingly dismissed.

ALLEGED THEFT.—John Hann, an Engineer, was brought up on a charge of stealing a pair of trousers, the property of Michael Whalan.

Both the prosecutor and prisoner were inmates of the Stranger's Home. It seemed that some time ago the prosecutor missed a pair of trousers, which he had left in the bath room of the *Home* intending subsequently to wash them. He complained of the loss but could get no information about them till the other day when he accidentally found them on the person of the prisoner. When challenged to account for his possession of them, the prisoner at once declared where he had got them, stating that he believed they had been abandoned by the owner of them.

The prisoner seemed, however, to have made no secret whatever of his possession of them wearing them openly as night; and that even in the next room to that in which prosecutor stopped. There was no proof of felonious intent and the case was accordingly dismissed.

LAW.

SOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—3RD JUNE.

(BEFORE THE HON. SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, COMMISSIONER.)

In re Hormusjee Pestonjee.

The insolvent, an unemployed Parsee, had contracted debts to the amount of Rs. 17,621-8-3, and his assets were nil. The discharge was ordered for three months without protection.

In re Cowasjee Sorabjee,

The insolvent had debts amounting to Rs. and assets to the value of Rs. 3823-3-7. In dealing in shares, and had been imprisoned for some time. The discharge ordered for one month without protection.

In re Ardesier Cursetjee Dada.

Mr. Green applied for a further ...nge, month. He stated that ten out of ... creditors had already signed a ...reed, and there were reasonable ... other three would very shortly ... there would be no necessity for ...atter though the Court. There ...on, the application was granted.

In re Sorabjee Lyjwalla.

...or this insolvent, and ... be set down for hearing ...nd also that the insolvent ...mend his schedule.

There were two opposing creditors, to whom notice of this application had been sent, but they were not present to put forward any opposition, and the application was granted.

In re Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff.

Mr. Dunbar applied for an order that the opposing creditors in this case should state their grounds of opposition in detail, and not merely the various heads.

His Lordship granted an order that no creditor should be allowed to oppose in this case without giving in their grounds of opposition, in detail, before five o'clock on the 12th June. He asked if there were no books?

Mr. Dunbar—They are in the hands of the trustees.

Mr. Marriott said he was instructed to appear for the trusties, and to state that they were perfectly willing to produce the books and give every facility for their inspection.

The Commissioner ordered that the books should be handed to the official assignee before five o'clock to-day (Tuesday). He would give the insolvent protection till next court day, but not beyond that; and of course he would require to attend the Court.

In re Kurrechundra Wittoba.

In this case, there were liabilities to the amount of Rs. 1,03,719-3-4, and assets to the value of Rs. 112-10-2. Mr. Bayley appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Dunbar opposed on behalf of certain creditors. The opposition was made on the grounds that the insolvent had had property at Mahim and Salsette for which he had been offered a lakh of rupees, but which he made away for 18,000 rupees. Then his wife had been in possession of a considerable quantity of jewels, which he made no account of in his schedule. And, though engaged in very large transactions with financial companies the insolvent produced no books except a check-book and pass-book. The insolvent, it was also averred, had been in possession of horses and carriages worth Rs. 4000, which he had disposed of for Rs. 200.

Wittoba was then put into the witness box and examined by Mr. Dunbar. He said he began to deal in shares in 1864. At that time he had 26,000 rupees. He had got that capital by selling some promissory notes he had left him as a legacy by his father. In 1863 he had set up in business along with a partner named Mascaranas. He had landed property which had realised 18,000 rupees, but he never was offered a lakh for his property. He invested that money in buying Mazagon shares. He did not sell the property, but assigned it to Ragoonath Narrayan, in payment of 18,000 rupees he had borrowed from him. He bought the Mazagon shares after his firm had stopped business. The shares were purchased by borrowed money. He borrowed the money, and then deposited the shares as security. At that time the firm was insolvent to the extent of Rs. 25,000.

After some further examination of the insolvent

The Commissioner said he should adjourn the discharge for three months without protection.

In re Narrayen Ragoonath Khanapoorka.

In this case the liabilities were Rs. 655-11-6 and the assets nil. Mr. Marriott appeared to oppose on the part of a creditor named Dajee Gopaoo. He said the insolvent was a mendicant Hindoo priest. The debt he owed to his client was in respect of money lent—Rs. 255, for which judgement had been obtained against the insolvent in the Small Debt Court. The ground of opposition was concealment of property. The insolvent was possessed of land and movable property in his native country, was in possession of a nose ring and some jewellery, and was carrying on business as a dealer in wood, in partnership with one Babool Crushia Bechoo.

The Insolvent denied being in business as a wood dealer, and also denied all knowledge of the nose ring.

Witnesses having been examined,

The Hon. Commissioner said he would sentence the insolvent to imprisonment for a period of six months.

In re Joosub Habib and Ahmed Mahommed.

The insolvents, dealers in cutlery, had incurred liabilities amounting to Rs. 925-11-2. The application was opposed by a creditor on the ground that several articles of jewellery had been fraudulently disposed of by the insolvents.

His Lordship having examined the insolvents, said it was evident that their schedule was wrong and would require to be amended. He would give them a chance to put it right, and if it was not done by next Court day the case would be dismissed. He then intimated to them that if they did not make a full and true statement of their property he should have them imprisoned.

In re Mea Mahommed Ali bin Ebdool Guffin Fusur Ali.

Mr. Marriott said this insolvent had been in prison since 4th March, and he was instructed to apply for an interim order of release. The application was on account of medical certificate from Dr. Sylvester stating that the insolvent was very ill and that his health was suffering from confinement. The insolvent had not got into difficulty through speculation in shares, but on account of domestic misfortunes, which had compelled him to borrow money at a high rate of interest.

The insolvent was in Court, and in answer to His Lordship stated that his illness was of eight or ten years standing, but that he became worse on being put into prison.

His Lordship on being told that the applicants home was in the Native Town, said it did not seem to him that the insolvent would derive any benefit from going back to live there, as it would be more unhealthy than where he was. He therefore adjourned the case till next court day, in order that the doctor might attend.

After disposing of some cases of no importance, the Court adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GOING TO THE DOGS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The monsoon—which is the recess season on this side of India—is now approaching, and a number of officials both Covenanted and Uncovenanted can, if they please, visit England, or the Paris Exhibition in all the glory of its July or August splendour, by taking three months privilege leave, which counts both for pay and service.

I believe it is not generally known that a man drawing a salary of say, six hundred rupees a month can, now—thanks to the liberality of the P. and O. Company—actually visit England, stay there six weeks, rejoin his appointment in India (all within three months) and save money besides.

Supposing a man, with a salary as above, to leave Bombay by the first steamer in July, his leave would expire by the time the first steamer in October would be due in Bombay. Now, let us see, what he could manage a trip home for, and what he would gain besides change of climate, change of scene, change of society and change of habit—none of which can be got in this country, or so long as a *pugree* is visible, as a friend observes—

CREDIT.	DEBIT.
Pay for three months at Rs. 600 . Rs. 1,800	Passage home and out—800 + 800, less 20 per cent. (by P. and O's New Rules). Rs. 1,600 − 320 = Rs. 1,280.

which leaves Rs. 520 for a six weeks' run at home, a sum amply sufficient for any moderate man.

No man taking his privilege leave in India, could do it on anything like this sum, all things considered. Fancy, the enjoyment a man has for his money—seeing all his friends and relations, seeing dear old home, and returning invigorated to his work. Think too of the

STRAWBERRIES.

KATTYWAR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Having only lately had the *Times of India* of the 22nd instant put into my hands, I was unable before to reply to the article in it, written in reply to a letter from me on certain Kattywar matters, and which appeared in the *Gazette*.

The writer of this article has misread my letter, for if I did not, neither do I advocate a complete return to Colonel Lang's system in this province; it, like the system of Major Keatinge had its faults no doubt, but, that it was such a total failure as the writer states I must deny. Colonel Lang's great mistakes were trying to do too much and listening to the complaints of one and all, in place of confining himself to his legitimate line viz. that of entertaining complaints regarding encroachment on the Girass of the Bhayad and other Girassias; and procrastination in giving a final decision on any case, together with want of firmness in having his orders carried out, that is to say, not abiding by his final decision once given but permitting the case to be re-opened years after the same had been given. The first of these, however, was a mistake on the right side rather than otherwise for it prevented much oppression; and what I advocated in my former letter and what I still advocate is that as far as Girassias are concerned Colonel Walker's settlement be abided by, and as I read that settlement, and as it has hitherto been read by the natives and political officers, the Girassias were guaranteed their lands; why then deny to them their only means of redress when the chiefs encroach on them? Why close the doors of the Agency and entertain no complaints from these people? for Colonel Walker's settlement has not been cancelled in any way and we are bound to see that the same is abided by by the chiefs on every point. In common justice to ourselves we are I consider bound to entertain the complaints of these Girassias in regard to any encroachment in any form or shape as otherwise we shall justly be looked upon as breaking faith and not abiding by our agreement of 1807-8.

As regards the Bhayad, I allow there is nothing in Colonel Walker's settlement about our interfering when they are oppressed, yet it should be remembered that this class of people as a rule always took advantage of the Moolukgeree of the Guicowar coming into the country to get their disputes with their Durbars settled by the Commander of the same. We to put an end to the Moolukgeree system as it caused much harm have undertaken to collect the tribute for the Guicowar, and have thus closed a door by which at times the Bhayad could obtain redress for their grievances. Is it not but fair and right then that we should now give them some other means of obtaining redress in place of the one we have taken away. Former politicals and Colonel Lang evidently thought so and have for the last 50 years almost invariably interfered, and must naturally have done so with the cognisance and sanction of Government. These people then, must, therefore, be considered from long habit and practice to have obtained a prescriptive right to be heard.

With reference to what the writer says about two States having introduced written laws and administering justice according to them and other States having introduced some forms of justice. I admit that some States with a view to carry favour with the political agent did draw up a act of written laws and present them for approval; but that those laws are published and known to the subjects of those States is what I am sorry to say I must deny and also I must deny that they are in any way acted upon. Again as to certain States having introduced Courts of Justice. This is the first I have heard of them; certain States have I admit gone through the form of giving certain official names but that is all. The administration of justice is nowhere carried out as it should be, though the States which have gone through the farce of naming certain officials also keep what is supposed to be a register of cases tried, and which said register is occasionally shown to the politicals, and the whole country laughs at their one and all being taken in, for it is well known that nearly every case in them is quite imaginary and made up, or else that any case which has actually been tried is cooked up so that it may bear looking at.

As to Major Keatinge's policy being superior to Colonel Lang's; I would ask what was the state of the country under Colonel Lang and what is it now? Under the former I admit there was not much done in the way of road making, though, he, be it remembered had taken this matter in hand and was quietly working his way; but the people were far more satisfied and contented, for one and all felt they could get a hearing of the Political Agent or his Assistants and obtain redress; it might take time it is true, but the oppression complained of was stopped for the time being, and an enquiry instituted, and eventually redress was given when the case required that it should be; whereas, under Major Keatinge none of the Bhayad or Girassias feel safe as to their lands, property or any thing else; they are oppressed in every direction and can obtain redress from no one, and are looking forward to, and praying for the day when there will be a change in the Policy of the Agency. In the mean time these people whom we ought to conciliate as it is to *their loyalty* more than that of the chiefs themselves we ought to look (for without the Bhayad joining, the chiefs could never give the English Government assistance, should it be ever be wanted) are dissatisfied and in all directions is the cry waxing louder and louder, against the tyranny and oppression that they are subject to since Major Keatinge arrived in the Province, and ere long, I doubt not Government will know this for they will I imagine be inundated with petitions complaining about the oppression they have to bear, and claiming the protection of our guarantee, and if they do not obtain it they are entitled to from the Bombay or Indian Government they will appeal to the Home Government.

The Bhayad and Girassias who are complaining deserve great credit for the way in which they have hitherto submitted, hoping (and not vainly I trust) that the English Government would again open the door of redress to them; but there are limits to the patience of all human beings and that, of these people which has been sorely tried cannot be expected to last much longer, and it is quite possible that some day Government may be awoke by a Telegram to the effect that these oppressed people have risen against their chiefs, and then what will they say I should like to know, and who but themselves and their Politicals will they have to thank for a renewal of blood feuds in Kattywar.

As to the Agency having now more moral influence than formerly. I am sorry I cannot agree on that point either for it has now, I fear me, less than it ever possessed.

The chiefs it is true do not now perhaps delay so long in obeying orders as formerly, but that is owing more to their having been heavily fined and otherwise punished for the delays they made; but, that the agency has as much moral influence as formerly I repeat I do not think it has and neither do I think that anyone who knows anything about matters, and who will give an impartial and unbiassed opinion, will be found to say that he believes it has; in fact, had it that moral influence which the writer gives it credit for, is it likely that there would be the outcry there is about oppression? I not me no.

And now as to the bribery that goes on. We all know that from time immemorial it has existed, but never I believe was it carried on to such an extent as is now the case, for where tens were formerly considered sufficient, hundreds are now taken. In Colonel Lang's time this sort of thing was done quietly at all events, whereas now the open and barefaced way in which the thing is done is, I am told, perfectly ludicrous, and yet one hears of no steps being taken to put it down; perhaps the writer of the article will also say that this is as it ought to be, though I doubt if he will get others to say so.

The Tax paying public of India need not fear being called upon in any way to meet the expenses incurred for gratuitous advice to the Girassias and Bhayad, one former of whom it is guaranteed and the latter from long habit and usage have now become a *prescriptive right*. The public need not alarm either himself or the Press on that subject, for if the amount recovered by fees did not cover all expenses that need be incurred, then I feel certain that the people who would benefit by it would willingly come forward and make good any shortcomings; but the amount of fees could be so regulated as to meet all expenses which, after all should not be very great, in fact as I formerly said I do not think that at first there is any necessity for incurring extra expense, for none of the assistants are worked to such an extent that they could not do all that is required in the matter,

Kattywar, 29th May 1867. V.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

RAJCOTE, 27TH MAY.

THE weather continues to be grilling hot notwithstanding the public health is good.

Friday (the 24th) having been the anniversary of H. M. Queen Victoria's birthday, the troops at the station were paraded in review order at half-past 5 A. M. on the general parade ground and fired a *feu de joie* with three rounds of blank ammunition. The mountain train, with its pop-guns also fired a royal salute of 21 guns. The Political Agent in uniform, with Mrs. and the two Misses Keatinge graced the occasion with their presence.

At a Court of Session held on the 25th instant, a notorious Outlaw named Hebel Kuman was tried on various counts, in some of which he was charged with having aided and abetted in the commission of murder, he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, subject to sanction by Government. Some of the assessors disagreed with the verdict, but I suppose as the case is now before Government ample justice would be done. I think the sentence unwarranted by the evidence, since it does not appear to have been proved that he had actually committed murders with his own hands. Transportation for life would have met the ends of justice.

A local Police force, 500 strong, to serve against Waghurs and other Outlaws, is being raised, and hope they will be able to check the excesses that are now committed.

The Money Order Office established here does not appear to be in active operation, which appears from the fact that the Commission allowed the agent during the past two months, has scarcely come up to a Rupee a month.

AFFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, CANDAHAR, GHIZNEE AND KELAT.

17th May.—As disturbances at Koondaiz and Budakhshan had obliged Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan to retreat from Cabul without obtaining hold on that city or its suburbs, the Ameer Mahomed Afzul Khan with his friends also returned to the city from the Balla Hissar fort to-day. A menial of Sirdar Mahomed Ibraheem Khan Son of Ameer Shere Ally Khan who has just arrived in Cabul from Kotull states that that Sirdar is to join Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan shortly from Kotull Jurtuck, with a body of three thousand soldiers. Private letters received from Candahar to-day, confirm the report of Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan's leaving that city for Cabul. The Sirdar is at the head of six thousand foot and cavalry all which he brings to Cabul to help his father the Ameer in his difficulties. It is also reported that in compliance to the wish of the Ameer Afzul Khan, Sirdar Fakeer Mahomed Khan has also left Candahar with a force of four thousand men to join the Cabul Ameer. Fakeer Mahomed Khan is reported to have reached Ghiznee whence he will make for Cabul. Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, son of Sirdar Said Mahomed Khan is reported to be encamped at Chushmah with his troops. Mahomed Afzul Khan the Cabul Ameer on the return of Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan to Turkistan has again directed his attention towards the organisation of his troops. Men have been appointed to-day in different localities to raise batteries, strengthen military posts, and to perform other military preparations. To-day being Friday the Ameer made the usual prayers in the building of the Mudrassah. After the prayers were over the son of Meer Wan-iz stood on the pulpit and addressed the multitude in the following words "You know Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan is coming on Cabul, or at least will appear again on this soil if necessity has obliged him temporarily to return from the neighbourhood of Cabul. He has given expressed orders to his troops to plunder whatever comes in their way and has allowed them to seize the Cabulees as prisoners of war, and to sell them as slaves. Not only his troops will get the possession of your valuables and property but also get hold of your person. It behoves you, therefore, not to desert the cause of Ameer Afzul Khan under any circumstances." The people promised the Wan-iz to remain faithful to their present ruler the Ameer Sahib.

18th May.—Sirdar Mahomed Surwar Khan according to the orders of the Ameer marched to-day for Arghundee nine *kosses* from Cabul on the Bamian road, with one hundred *sowars*. A letter received from Herat to-day by Anwar Hoosain Khan stated the following news of that place—"Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan the Governor of Ghorian has been able through his influence on the Jumshydees (the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Ghorian on the borders of Persia) to get eight thousand men of that tribe from its head for the assistance of Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan the Governor of Herat." The same letter stated that Mahomed Akbar Khan Ghilzie, the Tax Collector of Ferah, has been poisoned by some of the malcontents in that city. The Ameer held his Durbar to-day. A petition was received in the Durbar from Sirdar Sultan Khan submitting for his information that he was acting at Jallalabad in place of Sirdar Nasroallah Khan as Governor of that city, while the latter Sirdar was gone to Lallpoora to make better arrangements in that quarter. The Ghilzies and other hill tribes who on hearing of the approach of Sirdar Fyz Mohamed Khan had shown marks of disobedience and had in some parts raised disturbances are now well looked after by Sirdar Nasroallah Khan whose recent visit to Lallpoora is solely with the object of suppressing this troublesome tribe on the border. A Moorasilah was this day received by the Ameer, Mahomed Afzul Khan from the Shah of Persia. Nothing has been known as to its contents but with every probability it was on the subject of the Persian and Herat border.

19th May.—It has been confidentially ascertained that Sirdars Mahomed Azim Khan and Mahomed Abdoorrahman Khan were both on good terms with each other before the latter left for Cabul. This day the son of Meer Wan-iz and the Ameer were for a long time engaged in conversing with each other in a private apartment. Meer Wan-iz's son advised the Ameer to submit to his brother Ameer Shere Ally the lawful heir to the Cabul throne since he alone occupied the *Musnud* on the demise of the late Dost Mahomed Khan according to the will of the latter. He further told him that it is impossible for any of the fighting parties to get precedence over the other unless by shedding blood and thus ruining their beloved country by their own hands. The best plan, for the present, he remarked would be to make agreements with each other so that each should be content with the division allotted to him by the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan. All these admonitions had great effect on the Ameer Afzul Khan, and a Moorasilah was accordingly written to the address of Ameer Shere Ally Khan by himself, making negotiations for peace. The few Sirdars who were present at the time when this Moorasilah was penned were strictly forbidden by the Ameer against informing of this matter to Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan who is opposed to make peace with Shere Ally Khan from the very first time.

20th May.—Afzul Begum the wife of Ameer Shere Ally Khan and the mother of Sirdar Ibraheem Khan sent one of her relatives to-day to the Ameer asking his permission to go to Herat. The Ameer not only declined the lady's request but dismissed the Khan who had brought this message with contempt. Ibraheem Khan's mother on being thus rudely disappointed went to Murwareed Begum the mother of Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan, wept before her and complained to her of the ill-treatment she had received from the Ameer. At the recommendation of Murwareed Begum, however, the Ameer permitted Afzul Begum, though not without reluctance, to go to Herat and the lady is accordingly making arrangements to leave Cabul in a day or two. The son of Khan Sheereen Dill Khan waited on the Ameer in to day's Durbar and submitted that he had just received a letter from *Kohistan* informing him that Sirdar Jallaloodeen Khan the son of the late Wazeer Akbar Khan had arrived at Kantur although nothing has been distinctly understood as regards his invasion on the city of Jallalabad. The Ameer replied to the Khan as follows:—"I believe Nasroallah Khan and Sooltan Khan are making due arrangements on the frontier and I have written Moorasilahs to the Khans of the hill tribe requiring them to remain faithful to me and promised them Khilats and rich rewards in case of their so doing."—A letter was this day sent by the Ameer to the address of Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan informing him that he has sent a Moorasilah to Ameer Shere Ally Khan negotiating for perpetual peace, adding that the oppositions shown to him from time to time by Sirdar Mahomed Surawur Khan were in accordance to the instructions of Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan to that Sirdar and quite contrary to his own views and wishes. The Kossid who was put in charge of this letter has left for Turkistan to-day although it is scarcely possible for Fyz Mahomed Khan to believe the contents of this communication as far as it relates to the innocence of the Ameer in the late troubles between the Cabul and Turkistan Armies. A letter was received this day from Candahar by a Merchant of Cabul which contained the following items of intelligence with regard to the affairs of that quarter. "Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan made an attempt on the life of the wife of the late Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan whom he was going to marry a few days ago. The particulars of this violent though fortunately unsuccessful outrage are these. At dusk Mahomed Azim Khan forced an entrance into the house of the late Mahomed Ameer Khan and finding his wife alone urged on her to make over to him the four lacs of rupees which she possessed, on the ground that the money belonged to his late brother, and as she was wasting it, it was incumbent on her to give him that money in order that better use might be made of it for the benefit of the people and the state. The lady said that while she supported herself and her own dependants with the greatest difficulties how was it possible for her to possess such a large sum of money. High words arose between both during the course of conversation and Sirdar Azim Khan jumped on the lady with a knife to kill her. While this was going on in the apartment the loud shrieks of the helpless woman brought to her the aid of the men who were sitting outside, and it was not without great vigilance and activity on the part of these persons that the life of the lady was saved at the cost of slight wounds which doubtless she received in the contest. This shameful conduct on the part of Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan has displeased all the Candaharee Sirdars who themselves have not escaped his intolerance and the gratification of his violent passions. Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan with Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan Governor of Ghorian is encamped on the river Arguandoo having a large army at his disposal. It has been confidently asserted that there are Khans in the Durbar at Candahar who are secretly joined with Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan. No action has taken place between the Candahar and Herat troops since the last reported." This evening the Ameer took his ride to the Baghi Shabee with Hafizjee, Moostoupe and others.

21st May.—News from abroad received into Cabul to-day states that Sirdar Mahomed Abdoorrahman Khan has reached Ghiznee with a part of his troops. The rest of the force is coming from Candahar march after march for which the Sirdar is now waiting. The Sirdar will stop at Ghiznee for a fortnight in order to bring the mother and the younger brother of Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan to terms of agreement. It appears that both the mother and son have become the bitter enemy of Sirdar Nazeer Mahomed Khan the Governor of Ghiznee and the brother of Sirdar Shumsooddeen Khan. Fatteh Mahomed Khan's mother, who possesses large estates and Jageers in the province of Ghiznee and is a most influential lady in that quarter threatens Nazur Mahomed Khan, to call her son from the camp of Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan and thus wrest from him the possession of Ghiznee. Some say that she has written a letter to Fatteh Mahomed Khan desiring him to come to Ghiznee with his troops, others maintain that no movement of the kind has as yet been made. However the intervention of Abdoorrahman Khan will, with all probability, put the lady and her son to quietude. Sirdar Mahomed Abdoorrahman Khan is the guest of the Governor Nazeer Mahomed Khan during his short stay at Ghiznee. Reports from Turkistan have it that Sirdar Mahomed Ibraheem Khan the son of Ameer Shere Ally Khan has joined Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan with a body of 3,000 troops. News was at the same time received by the Ameer from Bamian informing that the Ameer's troops under Sirdar Shere Mahomed Khan were encamped at Gurdam Diwar, when suddenly Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan a General of the army of Fyz Mahomed Khan fell on it with five hundred Sowars of the Almanee tribe and four hundred cavalry men. A conflict arose between the two troops and the consequence was the defeat of Shere Mahomed Khan, his flight towards Hypuk, and the loss of two guns from his side, several men on the side

The exemption clearly requires explanation. The words "any Public Officer" and "required" seem to me very vague, and though the interpretation put by the Board of Revenue is probably correct, yet if it be so, then the structure of the sentence should be in accordance with that interpretation.

ARTICLE XXXIII.—SCHEDULE A.

From the Straits it is stated that the requisition of the same Stamp for a counterpart, as for an original lease, presses heavily, and is evaded by parties taking copies in place of counterparts, and it is suggested, that for counterparts the Stamp be made the same as that obtaining for duplicates for documents in England and in Ceylon.

Mr. Hobhouse:—I am unable to recognize the equity of exacting the full Stamp for the counterpart or duplicate, as it practically is, of a lease under this Article and a modified Stamp upon every other counterpart of any instrument under Article 37. I can understand the financial temptation to such an invidious distinction, because in this country every lease has its counterpart; but if the distinction is, as it seems to me to be, merely made as a means to larger revenue out of the Stamp Duty, it should be discontinued. It is in fact to put on a double tax on what is practically one and the same Instrument.

ARTICLE XXXIV.—SCHEDULE A.

From Madras it is stated, that in many cases where the conveyance or mortgage is for a small sum and so bearing a low Stamp, the exaction of the uniform Stamp of Rs. 10 on the convenant made on the conveyance, &c., presses hardly, and it is recommended that, following the principle of Article 2, Section 1, the Stamp in the principal deed should be allowed to regulate that of the separate convenant, since both refer to the same transaction.

Mr. Hobhouse :—This suggestion speaks for itself as most equitable.

ARTICLE XXXV.—SCHEDULE A.

From Madras it is noted that there seems to be no distinction between a Deed of Gift or Dower under this Article and a settlement, &c., under Article 64, and it is recommended that the distinction be defined.

From Oudh it is noted that the number of Deeds of Gift, in which no value is made to appear on the face of them, is very great, and that it is not absolutely clear what duty such deeds should bear, and it is recommended that this Clause be added:—"If no value appears on the face of the Deed of Gift or Dower," a duty of Rs. 50.

Mr. Hobhouse :—In Lower Bengal, the deeds of Gift or Dower that I have seen, have invariably been in the shape either of conveyances or bonds, with this exception that in deeds of Gift very rarely, and in deeds of Dower never, is any consideration expressed, nor has any such passed. Yet all of these documents that I have seen have always had expressed upon them the information necessary for the calculation of the Stamp Duty assessable, and when this should not be the case, as in Oudh apparently, then Clause 2 of Article 25 seems to meet the difficulty.

A Deed of Dower, "Kabinnama," or "Dehmohr potro," is certainly most usually a marriage settlement, for it generally precedes the marriage and recites it, and is executed by reason of and in order to marriage, but it is not a settlement in the hands of trustees, but is in the nature of a bond or agreement to pay such and such a sum as dower, or a conveyance of such and such real and personal property as dower. If I am right in what I state, Article 64 requires a verbal amendment.

ARTICLE XXXVI.—SCHEDULE A.

From the Straits it is suggested that the Stamp Duty under this Article be raised to Rs. 5, in Ceylon it is remarked the corresponding Stamp is £1, and in England 35s.

ARTICLE XXXVII.—SCHEDULE A.

From the Straits it is remarked that duplicates can only be stamped on production of the originals; that this is a source of inconvenience to merchants in Charter Parties which are made out in triplicate, and have to be filled up before they can be stamped. To obviate this inconvenience and to save delay, it is suggested that the same duty, and that, if possible, a duty of Re. 1, be assigned to the duplicate, triplicate, &c., as to the original, so that thus all the blank Forms could be stamped at once, as in the case of Bills of Lading.

Mr. Hobhouse :—It will be observed, that the law contains no provisions for a Stamp Duty on triplicates, instruments which are yet in common use, and an uniform duty seems advisable upon the grounds stated.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.—SCHEDULE A.

From Oudh it is pointed out that for the better protection of the Government Revenue this Article requires amendment; a deed of Exchange is in fact a deed of conveyance for a valuable consideration expressed, other than a money consideration, and is taxable as a deed of conveyance. It is therefore taxable either under Article 22 or Article 25. The word "money" under Article 23 would seem to show that the consideration implied in that Article is a money consideration only. The Article, therefore, applicable to deeds of Exchange, would seem to be this Article. If this be so, then the word "money" should be inserted before the word "consideration" is the first part of Article 23, and a Clause similar to that in Article 25 should be added to Article 38. If Article 25 be the Article applicable to deeds under Article 38, then the term "consideration" should be worded so as to comprehend every kind of consideration and not a money consideration only, and Section 51 must be amended as to its penalty.

Mr. Hobhouse :—I do not myself see the legal difficulty in this case. A deed of Exchange, as defined by this Article, is an instrument whereby one piece of real property is conveyed or surrendered in exchange for another. The valuable consideration then is not money, it is real property. If then the value of that real property so conveyed shall "be stated," or shall "appear on the face of the conveyance," then the duty is that declared by Clause 1, Article 25; if the value shall not "appear on the face of the conveyance," then the duty is that declared by Clause 2, Article 25.

ARTICLE XL.—SCHEDULE A.

From Madras it is noted that where the term of a lease exceeds one year, or is not fixed at all, the lowest Stamp duty is 8 annas. This duty is said to press heavily on the poor, and it is recommended that where the rent covered by any lease shall not exceed Rs. 12 per annum, such lease shall be exempted from Stamp duty.

Mr. Hobhouse :—Or if it be not thought advisable to create any fresh exemption, why not introduce a modified scale, by which "where the rent calculated for a whole year" shall not exceed in value Rs. 12, the duty shall be, "when the lease is for a period not exceeding one year," 2 annas; and, "where lease is for a period exceeding one year," 4 annas.

ARTICLES XL. TO XLII.—SCHEDULE A.

The Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, finds this Article to be very vaguely worded, quoad the special exemption for Madras. Persons have held it to apply where "quit-rent" only, as distinguished from "kist," is payable, and it has been questioned whether the lessee of a large tenure, with a dwelling house on it, could claim the exemption; but kist, the Board of Revenue remarks, *i. e.* the ordinary land assessment on cultivated land, is just as much revenue as quit-rent, and the exemption applies to all cases of Ryot proprietors, and their sub-tenants (if any), the object of the exemption being to encourage written agreements.

ARTICLES XLIII. TO XLV. & LV., LIV.—SCHEDULE A.

The Board of Revenue, Madras, suggest, for facility of reference, that Articles 43, 44 should be arranged alphabetically under the letter A, as "Attorney, Letter or Power of"—or "Attorney, Warrant of"—and that Article 45 should be similarly arranged under "License, letter of"—and so Articles 55, 56—"Insurances, Policy of."

From Oudh it is suggested that Article 43 be made to include Powers of Attorney made for the purpose of registering deeds. Such powers, not being Mooktearnamahs under Schedule B, are often now engrossed on a Stamp of a value wholly disproportionate to the service done by virtue of them, and where the value of the property sought to be registered is declared there, it is recommended that the Power of Attorney be engrossed on a Stamp calculated at ½ per cent. on the said value, and where the said value is not declared there the power should be engrossed on a Stamp of the value of Rs. 4.

From Calcutta it is pointed out that it is a moot point whether or not an ordinary form of proxy from a shareholder in a Company, delegating his vote, is liable to Stamp Duty under this Article. If it is so liable, then such a Stamp is said to be far too high for the object in view and the practice is not to use any Stamp, a practice rendering proxies used under it open to challenge at any time. It is stated that in England proxies are liable to an uniform Stamp of 6d. and an equivalent Stamp of 4 annas is suggested.

From the Straits, it is stated that in certain Bills of Lading, in consideration of a higher freight, a guarantee is given for the value of the freight in case of loss, and it is suggested that these Bills of Lading be included under the head of Policy of Insurance.

Mr. Hobhouse :—The suggestions from Madras, Calcutta, and the Straits are all, in my opinion, worthy of adoption.

With regard to the suggestion from the Province of Oudh, I would not adopt it. The duties now performed by Registrars of Deeds have always been quasi-Judicial, and are now in many cases actually judicial. It is not, therefore, advisable to make the procedure, by which access is had to the Registrars' Offices, too cheap. To do so would be at once to open the door to every fraud, which the worst paid, and therefore the worst class of Mooktears are always only too ready to abet.

(To be Continued.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA GENERAL ORDERS.

(From the Gazette of India, May 25.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Donald Macleod has been permitted to resign his ...tment of Government Advocate at Moulmein.

... T. Lattey, Attorney of the High Court of Cal... ...umed charge of the office of Government Ad... ...Moulmein on the 26th January last.

... resigned the appointment of Government ... ...oulmein on the 28th February last.

... John Dawson, Assistant Chaplain of the ... on the Bengal Establishment, has been ...ht Hon'ble the Secretary of State to ... from the 25th March last.

...N DEPARTMENT.

... Assistant Commissioner in the ... the departmental examina... ...gal Staff Corps, to officiate ...ar.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Captain A. D. G. Logan, Assistant Superintendent of the Nuggur Division in Mysore.

Mr. R. H. Davies, Financial Commissioner of Oudh, to act as Chief Commissioner during the absence of the Hon'ble J Strachey, with effect from the date on which he may take charge.

Captain J. T. Bushby, Assistant Commissioner in Berar, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner during the deputation of Mr. Cordery on other duty. Captain Bushby assumed charge of the Woon District, on the 11th April, vice Lieutenant Huddleston, transferred to Akola.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Despatch from the Secretary of State for India is published :—

INDIA OFFICE; *London, the 23rd March, 1867.*

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—PARA. 1. I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 10th January last, No. 12, submitting for favourable consideration an application from Mr. M. J. Shaw Stewart, Bombay Civil Service, requesting that Civil Servants who, at the date of the publication of the Financial Despatch dated the 25th November 1862, No. 193, "were entitled to leave of absence on urgent "private affairs, and had not previously availed themselves of it, should be permitted to count the time of such "leave of absence, when afterwards granted, as part of "their period of residence."

2. As special leave on private affairs was only to be granted by the several Governments in India on very urgent grounds, and could never be claimed as a matter of right, I do not consider that any officer can be held to have been "entitled" to such leave at any specified period, and I must decline to sanction a modification of the rule which provides that leave of absence, taken under Section 9 of the Civil Absentee Rules, shall not be counted as residence.—I have, &c., STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

With reference to the Financial Notifications Nos. 180 and 2019, dated respectively the 11th January and 11th April 1867, allowing the holders of the 5 per cent. Debenture Loans "the option of receiving interest on their Debentures from the India Office in London by Bills at sight on the General Treasuries at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, subject to the Rules and Regulations now in force, or which may hereafter be issued for the payment of interest on Government Loans;" notice is hereby given that the said Bills will be issued from the Bank of England and not, as stated in those Notifications, from the India Office.

Mr. R. W. Mathews is appointed to officiate as 2nd Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, in the 4th Class of the Financial Department.

Mr. C. J. Fleming, attached to the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, to officiate in the 5th Class of the Financial Department.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale, Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency in charge of the Exchange Department, Calcutta, is appointed Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, and allowed leave of absence for six months on private affairs.

Mr. L. Berkeley, Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, is appointed Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency in charge of the Exchange Department in Calcutta, but will continue at Lahore until further orders.

Mr. E Guy, attached to the office of the Comptroller General of Accounts is appointed temporarily to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency in charge of the Exchange Department, Calcutta, from the date of Mr. Sterndale's departure on leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major Walter Fane, of the Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 19th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), is allowed leave of absence, from the 1st to the 30th April 1867 to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Europe on urgent private affairs for six months without pay.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Capt. H. McD. DeW. Douglas, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and Assistant Surgeon J. H. White, of the Medical Department, 11th May 1867.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment :—

Lieutenant C. Cowie, 3rd Class, to officiate as 2nd Class Commissary of Ordnance, from the 21st April 1867, during the absence on leave to Europe on private affairs of Lieutenant N. D. Garrett, officiating 2nd Class Commissary of Ordnance, or until further orders.

The services of Assistant Surgeon W. D. Stewart, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the dates specified opposite to their names :—

Lieut. Edward Merry Larminie, and Lieut. Frank Vincent Corbett, 13th December 1866.

Lieutenant Lothian Kerr Scott, and Lieutenant Thomas Gracey, 29th December 1866.

The services of Lieutenants Larminie, Corbett, and Scott, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department with effect from the date on which they joined that Department.

Granting leave to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned officer :—

Major George Tomkyns Chesney, of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers, Accountant General, Public Works Department, for twenty months.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Charles Edward Shepherd, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Department of Public Works, 8th May 1867.

The undermentioned officer has reported his departure on the date specified opposite to his name :—

Major G. T. Chesney, of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers, G. G. O. No. 548 of 1867, *Baroda*, 14th May 1867, from Bombay.

The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

Appointing Assistant Surgeon P. J. Shannon, M. D., of the Madras Establishment, placed at the Resident's disposal in Madras G. G. O. No. 168, dated 20th April 1867, to the medical charge of the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Assistant Surgeon J. T. J. Doyle, who vacates, having obtained an extension of furlough to Europe beyond the prescribed period.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Ensign John Hugh Greeny, of H. M.'s 98th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, 27th April 1866.

Lieutenant John Edward Campbell, of the General List Infantry, Quarter-Master, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, 16th April 1867.

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the provisions of G. G. O No. 899 of the 25th October 1866, do not apply to officers of the Staff Corps, who are required to continue to subscribe to the Service Funds as heretofore.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Fraser Baird, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Ramghur Division, Department Public Works, for twenty months.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Raban, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bengal, for six months.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Department :—

Permanent.

Captain C. S. Lane, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, Captain N. R. Burlton Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Captain H. D. E. W. Chester, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, from the 8th April 1867, in succession to Major J. Sykes, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, deceased.

Captain C. S. Lane, promoted to be a Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, Major J. S. Dunbar, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Lieutenant A. R. Badcock, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from the 8th April 1867, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Major J. S. Ogilvie, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, or until further orders.

Captain Chester will continue to officiate until further orders as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, as directed in G. G. O. No. 438 of 1867.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. R. Yule, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 30th Regiment of Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Norman, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces, is brought on the strength of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.

SIR,—In your impression of Saturday there is a letter signed "Blanco," suggesting that if Dr. Livingstone is still alive we shall hear direct from him before the expedition organised for his assistance could reach the spot of his reported murder. The same writer, "Blanco," questions the propriety of sending an expedition to inquire into the fate of Dr. Livingstone, as some accident might befal the party which might entail the necessity of a third expedition, &c., &c.

Now, Sir, I cannot understand the feeling that prompts such reflections. There was a time when an Englishman was respected in all countries, both savage and civilized, as a representative of a nation that watched over the safety and rights of every subject; but at the present day this honourable pride of nationality appears to have passed away. Not only may an Englishman be missing, killed, or imprisoned, but an English consul, the representative not only of the country but of our Government, may be kept in chains for years (as in Abyssinia), or murdered by a tribe in Africa, and there are Englishmen (vide "Blanco") who would pass over the event without inquiry, and without redress, who would receive the native accounts of Livingstone's murder without demanding proofs, and who would reward the toil of a long life expended in hardships and the dangers of African research by ignoring the man who has won the honour of the civilized world, if not the protection of his own country.

"Blanco" may rest assured that the British Lion will no longer inspire respect when his teeth are drawn and his claws are cut, and that Africa will be closed to Europeans should we allow Englishmen, especially consuls, to be murdered or insulted with impunity. It is therefore the first duty of the country to inquire into the fate of Livingstone, whatever may be the cost or risk of the expedition. This has been already proposed by the Royal Geographical Society and seconded by Lord Stanley. Is it possible that the voice of an Englishman should be raised against the search?

I would suggest that the man "Moosa," who was the eye-witness of Livingstone's murder, and if possible some of the Johanna men who brought the report of his death, should be compelled to accompany the proposed expedition, to point out the spot where the attack and reported murder took place.—I am truly yours,

SAM. W. BAKER.

Hedenham Hall, Bungay, May 4, 1867.

EUROPEAN GUARANTEES.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

In the midst of the variety of rumours which are abroad on the subject of the Luxemburg Conference it would no doubt be idle to affect to give anything beyond conjectures as to the course which events may take. The one fact which appears to be pretty clear is that the French nation does not as a body desire war, although it is by no means impossible that its Government may involve it in one. Peace addresses and peace leagues are so familiar to us in England that we are probably inclined to underrate the importance of the sort of manifestations of which, if we may believe the foreign correspondents of the *Times*, every day produces new specimens in France. We ought, however, to bear in mind the facts that every public functionary in France and every expression of opinion on the part of French citizens is so much under the power of the Government, that a sentiment which contrives to find means of expressing itself widely, notwithstanding the fact that its expression involves a certain degree of criticism on the conduct of the Government must of necessity be in a very high degree vigorous and important. This consideration gives a degree of weight to the well-worn bunkum about the advance of the nations with peace and fraternity inscribed on their banners—as if European history were adequately typified by a procession of Odd Fellows or Royal Foresters, with a brass band and big flags—which we never expected to have had to attach to it. Substance, however, goes before style all the world over, and it is far better that the French should talk stilted stuff about peace than that they should talk stuff equally stilted, and very much more offensive and dangerous, about war.

With respect to the Conference itself and its prospects, the chief difficulty, at least as far as we are concerned, seems to lie in our hesitation to join in a guarantee to be given by the other Great Powers of Europe as to the neutrality of the small duchy which has suddenly assumed so much importance. We will not discuss the special question whether the particular nature and terms of the required security are what they ought to be, but there are two matters of a more general kind on which the present state of affairs suggests some observations. The first is the reluctance of the English people to recognize and act upon the truth of the poverb that "when the wine is drawn it must be drunk" and the second is the wider question as to the possibility and wisdom of attempting to withdraw ourselves altogether from European politics, and to maintain a position of complete isolation. With regard to the first topic, our position on the present occasion is somewhat as follows:—We have suggested, or at all events have taken a leading part in the holding of a Conference for the purpose of discussing and settling a question which might have led, and perhaps may still lead, to a general European war. We take our place there with other great Powers, and a mode of obtaining all the objects in view is suggested, as it is said, which requires nothing for its adoption except our consent to a guarantee of the neutrality of the district in dispute. This guarantee we are told we ought not to give for fear it should involve us in war at some future time. If this is true, why did we suggest or appear at the Conference? It may perhaps be true that the possibility of war under any circumstances or at any time may be such a frightful prospect to the English nation that even now we ought to refuse to take any step which may possibly involve it in the remote future; but it surely is a pity that we did not think of this before we took part in the Conference. Blank cartridges are very well in their way, but it is more respectable never to fire a gun at all than never to fire anything else but powder. If we never mean to back our words, if we are quite determined that our function in European politics shall for the future be confined exclusively to giving good advice, it would surely be better to give up that function as well as the rest. Mere advice is not wanted as between nation and nation. It is idle to suppose that the French will do or leave undone this or that in deference to any arguments of ours. The only advice really effectual will be offered, as between independent nations, is advice to abstain from this or that line of conduct, unless the nation advised is prepared, in certain contingencies, to go to war with the nation giving the advice. A nation which never means to fight or to announce its intention of fighting under conceivable circumstances is like a clock without weights; its hands may go round, but no one will take the trouble to attend to their motions. It may be wise to refuse to assume the least responsibility in regard to Luxemburg, but if so, it was wrong to take part in the Conference. It may have been right to take part in the Conference, but if it was we must not shrink from doing what is necessary to make its proceedings something better than a farce.

As to the more general question whether it would be desirable if it were possible, and possible if it were desirable, for the English nation to withdraw altogether from active participation in European politics, there is a good deal to be said. It appears to us that it would certainly not be possible to do it except upon terms which would be altogether intolerable. It may no doubt be hoped that at no very distant period—as distances are computed in the life of a nation—the colonies may for the most part become independent, at least of us. Whether Canada joins the States or not, its connection with this country must obviously be transient. Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope will each in course of time form an independent nation, and we shall thus have at least five grown up sons, so to speak, to say nothing of the United States. As for our minor possessions in the West Indies and elsewhere, they are of very little importance, and their prospects are not much worth calculating. If all these possessions become independent there is no doubt that we might if we chose become perfectly isolated from the rest of the world if it were not for one great consideration. The Indian empire would still remain, and so long as we are the masters of British India, and mean to maintain our position there, it will be impossible for us to retire altogether from the public life of the world, and to occupy ourselves exclusively with compound householders, Irish grievances, and law reform. This is self-evident, for our road to India lies through the Mediterranean, and is secured by Malta and Gibraltar. We have or shall have in course of time a European neighbour in the shape of Russia on our northern frontier, and there is no possibility of saying what our relations to the Russians and to other Powers may turn out to be when the question, Who is to be master of Constantinople? is finally raised and settled amongst the Western nations. Unless, therefore, we are to carry the doctrine of abdication to the extent of retiring from India as well as from other parts of the world, we cannot realize that ideal which would consist in locking the gates of our neat suburban residence standing in its own grounds on the outskirts of Europe, putting up a notice to trespassers to beware of man-traps and spring-guns, and sitting down to an interminable career of social science congresses. Now to give up the Indian Empire would be to give up one of the greatest and most elevating tasks ever imposed by the order of events on any European nation whatever. If, indeed, in the course of time we could improve ourselves off the face of the earth in India, if we could form that vast country into a nation capable of managing its own affairs, we might leave it with a dignity far greater than any which could be derived from getting or keeping it, but to leave it from sloth, apathy, or cowardice would be infamous. So long, however, as we hold the Indian empire we cannot stand altogether alone in Europe.

Even, however, if we could withdraw completely and once for all from European politics, if the whole of our possessions beyond the British Isles were in one way or another to be got rid of, it may fairly be doubted at all events, whether it would be wise entirely to isolate ourselves from the interests of the rest of the world. That in point of fact we should not do so is pre-eminently likely. If we had no outlying possessions at all, we should be the most compact, the best defined, and in many respects one of the strongest and most formidable of all the nations in the world. It is only within the last two centuries that our outlying possessions have assumed anything like their present importance, and England had a history, and by no means an unimpressive one, long before it had a single colonial or Eastern possession. The military and naval power of these islands would be immensely increased if they had no outposts to guard, and unless the temper of the whole nation had changed to a degree which it is hardly possible to picture to oneself, the temptation to make use of that power in various ways, and on occasions when the sympathies of the country were fairly roused, would be irresistible. So long indeed as there are causes in Europe which command general sympathy and which depend on great principles, it will be impossible for any one nation to isolate itself without losing its share in a most important class of virtues—virtues which are the natural and proper correctives of the faults to which enormous commercial activity naturally predisposes us all. In the particular questions now under discussion it is certainly difficult to feel much interest. It is nothing to us whether Luxemburg belongs to France or Prussia or Belgium or Holland, or whether it is to do for itself like Italy; but it is everything to us, and to the world at large, that France and Prussia should keep the peace, and in order to attain an object of such overwhelming importance to mankind at large, to say nothing of ourselves, we ought to be prepared to run some degree of risk, even if it is one which it appears paradoxical to call upon us to incur at all.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1852 and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON: GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. G. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittance should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, NATION COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£900,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at Rs. 1114d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... ... at Rs. 1113d. "
2 do. ... ... at Rs. 1112d. "
1 do. ... ... at Rs. 1034. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at Rs. 1014. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such loss than the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, 1 per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credite to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, 2 per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 4 months' sight above £50. 1s 11 1/16d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. ..... 1s 11 3/16d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s 11d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 1/16d. do.
" demand ..... 1s. 10 3/16d. do.
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 10 1/16d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... }
On Paris do. ..... 1s. 10 1/16d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 1/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Orders, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd May 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA :—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCHES :—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight ... ...at 1s. 11 1/16d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... ...at 1s. 11 3/16d. "
2 do. ... ...at 1s. 11d. "
1 do. ... ...at 1s. 10 1/16d. "
On demand ... ...at 1s. 10 3/16d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ...at 1s. 10 1/16d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....at 1s. 10 1/16d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorised so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on fixed deposits half yearly :—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows :—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES :—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc ..... Rs.	6 8 pts.
	Do. ..... "	12 0 qts
	Chateau Belisaire ..... "	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moet & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure ..... "	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche ..... "	38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale ..... "	18
	Tres-Vieux ..... "	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne ..... "	35

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash.

Aitken's Falkirk Ale Bottled by Dove in Casks of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 4, and 7 dozen Pints at Rs. 2½.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1867.

TENNENT'S BEER being sold cheap to make room for fresh stock, quarts capsuled, Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

	Per doz.	Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.		
Do. " Do.		40
Do. " a Crown		30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...		21
Moscelle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality.....		40
Do. do. Pints		21
Moscelle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...		36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints.....		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown.....		
Do. Fine Still Red Seal.....		18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal.....		30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal.....		40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal.....		22
Do. Do. Yellow Seal.....		29
Do. Golden, Do.		29
Do. Vino Fino.....		29
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33
Claret Light Capsule.....		15
Do. do. Pints...